

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXXVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 1664.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1877.

| PRICE 5d.
| POST-PAGE 51d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Epitome of News	1018
The Diocesan Con-	Miscellaneous	1019
ferences	Gleanings	1019
1009	LEADING ARTICLES:	
The Church Congress	Summary	1020
—Canon Lightfoot's	M. Gambetta's Elec-	
Sermon	tion Address	1021
1009	Professor Tyndall's	
The Liberation So-	Address at Birming-	
ciet's New Cam-	ham	1022
paign	LITERATURE:	
1010	Dr. Bryce's Travels in	
The Burials Question	the East and in	
1010	Eastern Russia	1023
Diocesan Conferences	Professor Rogers on	
1010	the Superhuman in	
Disestablishment	the Bible	1024
Meetings	Two American Re-	
1012	views	1024
RELIGIOUS AND DENOMI-	More Magazines for	
NATIONAL NEWS:	October	1024
The Church Congress	Brief Notices	1025
1013	London School of Ho-	
The Baptist Union	meopathy	1026
Meetings at New-	Births, Marriages, and	
port, Monmouth-	Deaths	1026
shire	Advertisements	1026
1013		
CORRESPONDENCE:—		
Palestine Exploration		
Fund		
1015		
Daddy Longlegs		
1015		
The War		
1016		
The French Crisis		
1017		
Foreign Miscellany		
1017		

Eccliaistical Affairs.

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

THIS is the season for diocesan conferences, one of the ecclesiastical novelties of the present generation, undoubtedly significant of many things. That these conferences show a revival of life in the Episcopal Church, considered as a denomination of Christians, we readily and gladly acknowledge. And powerless though they are at present for practical purposes, the sort of simple exercises they afford in the art of self-government may prove to be of great value hereafter. But meanwhile, their general tone painfully confirms the impression made by recent episcopal utterances, that amongst all the "revivals" about which the clergy make so much boast, the revival of sacerdotalism is the most evident and most ominous. Whatever be the subject of discussion, whether Church and State, or Confession, or the Burials Bill, or the Ridedale judgment, the cloven foot of priestcraft is always more or less disclosed. For instance, it is characteristic of priestcraft to bind the living present to the dead body of the past, and pitilessly to prohibit every form of human action which cannot be exercised under such hideous conditions of bondage. Every renewal of interest in Church life is measured not by its power of exhibiting an immortal spirit in new forms, but by the degree in which it succeeds in reviving ancient fashions. By the word "revival," the Methodists understand a re-ignition of religious life, whatever may be the form in which it shows itself. But clergymen apparently have no notion of any revival which does not drag from their tomb the dry bones of some effete institution, and galvanise them into unnatural action. We hear of the revival of Convocation, of rural deans, and rural-decanal chapters; of sisterhoods, of Church discipline, of confession. This is not quite the sort of revival in which the generality of the nation takes much interest; but it moves to the most passionate demonstrations of joy the small sect of clerics and clerically-minded laymen who make up by enthusiasm for their lack of numbers.

At Oxford, on Thursday, the subject of Church and State was under consideration, and the Bishop defended the admission of a resolution against disestablishment, on the ground that this was no longer a question raised only by outsiders, but had become a point of difference amongst Churchmen themselves. That the

Bishop was right in his view was soon made evident by the course of the debate on the resolution. Canon Ridgway and Canon Carter were by no means disposed to declare unreservedly against "the severance of the present connection between the Church of England and the State." They introduced an amendment which, while fully approving the principle of an Establishment, pronounced "that the connection can only be beneficially maintained by such judicious reforms in the regulation of Church affairs as have been rendered necessary by those which have been effected in the government of the State." The wording is ingenious and significant. "The reforms effected in the government of the State" since the Establishment was stereotyped in its present shape, include the Toleration Act, Catholic emancipation, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, the admission of Jews to Parliament, and various other measures based on the assumption that membership in the Church of England is not in the least degree necessary to full participation in the national life. The result is, as Professor Palmer put it at another sitting of the Conference, that the House of Commons "cannot be said to give an adequate representation of the Church of England, which does not comprise more than one-half of the population of England." Singularly enough, this frank acknowledgment was greeted with applause, intended, we presume, for the former rather than for the latter part of the Professor's declaration. It was no doubt mainly this despair of Parliament as a lay representation of the Church of England which inspired Canon Ridgway's amendment as to the connection of Church and State. He was quite willing to preserve this connection, but apparently only on condition that the State should confine itself to the function of providing funds, and leave the management of ecclesiastical affairs to some sectarian body which should represent more accurately than Parliament the real position of the Church as a section only of the nation. That a considerable portion of the Conference sympathised with this view was tolerably plain, and, indeed, was shown by the applause that greeted Professor Palmer. But the majority were not yet quite prepared to face the alternative far more likely to be offered them than the one they favoured. Hence the amendment was rejected, and the general declaration against disestablishment retained. But from an opposite ecclesiastical school Mr. A. Tindal rose to move, as a rider, that the present connection of Church and State was desirable, "so long only as the clergy should continue to preach the doctrine and uphold the discipline of the Church of England as by law established, and its members were required to submit to the decision of the courts of law in all matters ecclesiastical as well as civil." Hence arose the inevitable discussion on the Society of the Holy Cross, and the Public Worship Regulation Act. Mr. Walter pertinently observed that the relations between Church and State had certainly "drifted considerably from their original basis," and that "these relations were held in their present position not so much by force of law as by that sort of *vis inertia* which found greater danger in change than in continuance." Nevertheless, he would not hear of changing the external adjustments in order to meet the undeniable alteration of circumstances. That is to say, in

effect, he preferred to go on blindly adhering to the pretence of a unity which has no longer anything answering to it in the facts of modern life. Ultimately Mr. Tindal's amendment was rejected by 127 to 89. The Conference manifestly regarded the submission of the clergy to Parliamentary law as no part of the conditions necessary to the existence of an Established Church. One significant feature of this discussion was the R. v. M. Noel's declaration that he himself had confessed to a clergyman before his ordination, and that "the Prayer-book contained the strongest form of abomination known in Christendom."

Of course all the diocesan conferences declare obstinately against the Burials Bill. The Bishop of Lincoln maintained that the proposed compromise, as he called it, would not avert disestablishment but rather hasten it; and for his part "he had no hesitation in saying that disestablishment with sound principles was far preferable to establishment without them." At the Lichfield Conference the Earl of Dartmouth showed his knowledge of the subject by arguing that "the divisions in cemeteries often thrown in the teeth of Churchmen were caused from a desire to meet the scruples of Dissenters as to consecration." Other members of the Conference showed more common sense, one clergyman making opportune reference to the liberty conceded to Scotch Episcopalians to bury in the churchyards of the Kirk. But all this was to no purpose, and Lord Dartmouth's resolution was carried by a large majority. The sacerdotal spirit inspiring such bigotry was immediately afterwards illustrated in the refusal by a still more overwhelming majority to have any discussion whatever on the Society of the Holy Cross. Thus these Conferences exhibit a marked contrast to the Protestant spirit pervading the deliberations of the Free Church in Ireland, and they go to prove that under State bondage every revival of Church life exhausts itself in the promotion of priestcraft.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.—CANON LIGHTFOOT'S SERMON.

THE Church Congress at Croydon promises to be the most attractive, if not the most exciting, of the long series of annual and informal gatherings which have done so much to promote the revival of spiritual life in the bosom of the Church of England, to enlarge the views of its members, and to prepare the way for a brighter future when the Church shall be free from the secular shackles that still bind it. On these occasions the Anglican Church appears in a holiday attire that is somewhat illusory. The finer spirits that may be said to be in the Anglican Establishment, but not of it, bear the sway, and those elements of disturbance—bigotry, sacerdotalism, bitter strife, and division—which are more or less rampant all the year round, and, for the last twelve months have been more rife inside than outside the Church, are somehow repressed on these occasions. For one week out of fifty two there is a truce to burning controversies, and we have instead mild and courteous discussions. We know not whether the Croydon Congress, meeting under circumstances of unusual ecclesiastical excitement, will prove an exception to the rule, or whether it is likely to be as harmonious in its deliberation as the kindred Nonconformist Assemblies which meet almost simultaneously at Newport and at Leicester.

It would be an invidious task to assume the prophetic mantle in relation to this, the greatest ecclesiastical meeting of the autumn. It is far more to

our taste to take note of such auspicious omens as the eloquent and high-toned discourse of Professor Lightfoot which opened the Croydon Congress yesterday. With some slight variations the rev. canon's discourse would hardly have been unsuitable for inaugurating a Baptist or a Congregational Union. Taking for his text the passage from Ezekiel—"I looked, and, behold, a whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud and a fire," the preacher described with much vividness the crisis through which the Church of our day is passing—the silent underground forces that work with volcanic and destructive energy, the progress of scientific ideas, the enlargement of religious knowledge, the sharpening of the critical faculty, and the disturbing social and political forces of the age. In the careful analysis of the discourse which is given in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we find the Professor glancing at these phenomena in the spirit indicated by the following extract:—

The question of the relations between Church and State in England has awakened many animosities and started many alarms of late. It is only one phenomenon in the general disturbance, one gust in the hurricane, one eddy in the whirlwind which is sweeping over the length and breadth of Christendom. In Italy, in France, in Germany, the atmosphere is still more agitated. Even in conservative Russia the political barometer shows symptoms of a rising storm. What, then, must be our attitude, as members of Christ's Church at such a season? The experience of the past will inspire hope for the future. "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." We shall not rush hastily to cut the political knot, because it will take us some time and much patience to untie it. We shall keep our eyes and our minds open to each fresh accession of knowledge, stubbornly rejecting no truth when it is attested, rashly accepting no inference because it is novel and attractive. As disciples of the Word incarnate—the same Eternal Word who is and has been from the beginning in science as in history, in nature as in revelation—we shall rest assured that He has much yet to teach us; that a larger display of His manifold operations, however confusing now, must in the end carry with it a clearer knowledge of Himself; and that for the Church of the future a far more glorious destiny is in store than ever attended the Church of the past.

Having compared the vision of Ezekiel with that of Isaiah, which was significant in its contrasts not less than in its coincidences, Canon Lightfoot went on to say:—

The vision of Ezekiel is not a dead or dying story which has served its turn and now may pass out of mind. It lives still as the very charter of the Church of the future. If in this nineteenth century we Englishmen would do any work for Christ's Church which shall be real, solid, abiding, it must follow in the lines here marked out for us. Mobility, spirituality, universality—these three ideas must inspire our efforts. Other methods may seem more efficacious for the moment, but these only can resist the stress of time. Not to cling obstinately to the decayed anachronisms of the past, not to linger wistfully over the death-stricken forms of the past, not to narrow our intellectual horizon, not to stunt our moral sympathies, but to absorb new truths, to gather new ideas, to adapt, to enlarge, to follow always the teaching of the Spirit—the Spirit which will not be bound and imprisoned, the Spirit which, like the breath of wind, bloweth where it listeth; the Spirit which in its very name speaks of elasticity and expansion, passing through every crevice, filling every interstice, conforming itself to every size and shape: this is our duty as Christians, as Anglicans, remembering meanwhile that there is the fixed Centre from which our thoughts must spread and to which all our hopes must converge—Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. And it is just because meetings like the present do, as we believe, with all their faults, conduce to this end that they claim our sympathy and support. From the early assembly of bishops in the dim past, when these islands were first represented in the deliberations of the Church, the Council of Arles, there have been synods, convocations, ecclesiastical gatherings of different types and for various ends; but these congresses have a character and value of their own. It is no small gain that the members of our Church are found to muster year after year in increasing numbers—clergy and laity, representatives of all schools and types of thought, men of all positions in life—to exchange ideas, to understand others and make themselves understood, to quicken their sympathies, enlarge their views, and stimulate their energies by the contact of mind with mind and the communion of spirit with spirit.

With the tone of these remarks Nonconformists can largely sympathise. They hardly suggest that the speaker is a member of the Anglican Church; they contain no indication that he regards that particular institution as having exclusive claims, or her ministers sacerdotal prerogatives. Professor Lightfoot spurs "the decayed anachronisms of the past," which the majority of his clerical hearers probably value as a venerated tradition, and makes light, in an indirect way, of sacred orders, apostolical succession, ecclesiastical synods, and all those human and priestly inventions which have usurped the authority of the Church of Christ. And even in respect to State connection, the Canon could unfeignedly rejoice in the downfall of the temporal power of the Papacy, and regard the same question in England as one to be earnestly discussed without fear of the issue. It is a knot to be "patiently untied." How such sentiments from the lips of an enlightened and accomplished divine,

whose particular Church is subordinated to, if not swallowed up in, his responsibilities as a Christian, must have grated upon the ears of the members of the Society of the Holy Cross and of the Church Union, who had been summoned to attend the Congress, and even upon the prejudices of the High-Church clergymen, who were there by hundreds! How far these enlightened views—views which concern the Universal Church, and no particular one that claims to be "Catholic"—will tend to break down the exclusive pretensions of the Anglican clergy, albeit endorsed by the State, time will show. We cannot but hope their minds are expanded by such discourses; that their narrow prejudices are loosened by such mixed ecclesiastical assemblies as these Church Congresses; and that by degrees they are learning to regard the Church of the future to which Canon Lightfoot looks forward, as no mere clerical corporation with exclusive privileges, such as are indicated by burial controversies, claims to resort to auricular confession, and to set up gorgeous ceremonials as the bulwark of priestly assumptions, but as a spiritual Church composed of all men everywhere who sincerely aim to be the disciples of the founder of Christianity. Church Congresses, as we have said, are adapted to teach many a wholesome truth that runs counter to the sectarian ideas of the majority who attend them. The good fruits of such sound instruction during one week are hardly apparent in the practical life of the Anglican Church during the rest of the year, and have never been less visible than during the past twelve months. We can only hope that the future will be better than the past.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

We learn that the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society have determined on holding, if possible, meetings in all the boroughs of the kingdom in the course of the approaching season. The first of the series will be on Tuesday next, when the Rev. J. G. Rogers and Mr. Carvell Williams are to deliver addresses at Lincoln. Arrangements are also making for early meetings at Liverpool, Bradford, Birmingham, Sheffield, Warrington, and Manchester. At the beginning of the new year Messrs. Dale and Rogers will renew their valuable services by addressing a short series of meetings. Scotland will also have a number of meetings—to commence after the Liberal demonstrations in Glasgow and Edinburgh. Preparations for the next general election will be made by the collection of information in the several constituencies, the improvement of local organisations, and arrangements for the selection of candidates. We may add that the summer months have been utilised by the society by the distribution of a great quantity of printed matter; the issues having amounted to more than a million of publications.

THE BURIALS QUESTION.

At the Bath and Wells Diocesan Conference, held at Bath on Thursday, an amendment was carried by a large majority, only four voting against it, recognising the duty of Churchmen to obey the existing law of the Church, and accepting the Ridsdale judgment as a judicial determination of what that law is on the points decided by it. The Burials Question was then exhaustively discussed. Upon this subject Bishop Hervey said that nothing could be more natural than that Nonconformists should desire to be buried by their own ministers; but he could not think it was natural that Nonconformists should insist to be buried in the churchyards from which they had dissented. Dissenters thought it extremely bigoted on the part of Church people not to allow rites not in accordance with the Church of England in their churchyards; but he was quite certain that Baptists or Congregationalists would not like Cardinal Manning, with long processions, acolytes, banners, censers, and other ceremonials in their graveyards; and he asked them whether they would consider it right or Christianlike to force on them ministers of a denomination from which they dissented. He was quite certain that they would not. The question then arose, what was to be done. In his opinion there was a perfectly easy solution of the question, and that was the establishment of national cemeteries. We had that already for two-thirds of the population of England, and why should we go on a totally different principle for the remaining one-third? If national cemeteries were established no wrong would be done, and it would be another step towards the union that was so desirable. The committee's report denying the right of any but clergymen to officiate in churchyards was carried without a division.

The Bishop of Lincoln presided at the annual diocesan conference held at Lincoln on Friday, and in the course of his opening address declared that the real object underlying the agitation in favour of Mr. Osborne Morgan's bill was the disestablishment of the English Church. The question of dis-

establishment served to unite all the discordant elements of political dissent, and the leader of the House of Lords and his allies were strongly tempted to make it a rallying cry for the scattered forces of the Liberal party, and to aid in bringing that party back to political power. If the Earl of Harrowby's resolution were to become law, it would not only prove disastrous to the Church, but also to the State; and some of those who had been its leading advocates would be the first to rue the result. The clause was based on the assumption that churchyards were national property, and if so it would be impossible to exclude the fifty and more forms of dissent which called themselves "Christian." All these would claim admission, commencing with Romanism, the funerals of which would necessarily embody the gorgeous and sensuous ritual of that Church. His lordship declared that, beyond assenting to the closing of many of the churchyards now open, and to the provision of cemeteries in every parochial district, no concession or compromise was possible. To accept that which had been offered would not avert, but rather hasten, disestablishment, because it would weaken and disorganise the Church, and there would be no confidence existing between its bishops, clergy, and laity. By union and God's help he believed disestablishment might be averted, although he hesitated not to say that disestablishment with sound principles was far preferable to Establishment, without them.

The Committee of the Society for the Rejection of the Burials Bill of Mr. Osborne Morgan has addressed a circular letter to the bishops and the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament, in which they direct attention to the fact that a majority of 112 English members in the House of Commons are against any alteration of the law; that the proposed legislation is founded on sentiment, not right; that it is the duty of the State to provide interment for every individual, and that a Government inquiry should be made into the sanitary condition of churchyards before any legislation. But the Society prefers to take higher ground, and base their claim for equity and justice on the grounds—(1) that the blow is aimed against the Church quite as much as a Divine institution as against it as an Establishment; (2) that Lord Harrowby's clause amounts practically, though probably not intentionally, to an admission of services of all kinds; (3) that the proposal would be an infringement of the deeds of consecration of churchyards, and a violation of the intentions of the donors; (4) that such legislation, if carried out, would compel the bishops and clergy to violate the vows of consecration and ordination; and (5) that the course taken by peers and others to conciliate Dissenters is already alienating Churchmen and depreciating Church principles. The Society urges on those whom it addresses the desirability of the subject being discussed during the recess at diocesan conferences and elsewhere, so that legislation, founded on no principle, unjust, and detrimental to public morality, may not be forced on an unwilling country by the non-representative branch of its Legislature.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

A Diocesan Conference was on Thursday opened at Oxford under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese. The Holy Communion was celebrated in the cathedral at 8 a.m., and the Conference met for the despatch of business in the forenoon in the Sheldonian Theatre.

After a short speech by the Bishop of Oxford, who remarked that certain Churchmen, notably an archdeacon in the West of England of great repute—he would say nothing as to his judgment—(Hear, hear)—had declared that disestablishment would be good for the Church itself,

The Hon. T. F. FREMANTLE, M.P., moved the first resolution, which was—

That the severance of the present connection between the Church of England and the State would be highly detrimental not only to the best interests of the nation, but also to the spiritual welfare of the Church, and is therefore much to be deprecated by her attached members.

He maintained that, although abuses might exist in the Church, they were not grave enough to justify such a wrenching and upheaval of society as disestablishment would involve; for disestablishment and disendowment would necessarily go together. The immediate result of the change would be the shrivelling up of all the educational and religious work now carried on by the Church. For the first few years she would be in a state of chaos, and all her energies would be devoted to her own preservation. In towns she might by-and-by be able to carry on her work with comparative ease, but in the remote country districts her refining and ennobling influence would gradually disappear, and give place to ignorance and comparative heathenism. (Applause.) He doubted whether more than a partial emancipation of opinion would be obtained by disestablishment. There might be extensive and varied schism, but to whatever class they belonged the clergy would be in bondage either to the General Assembly on the one hand or to their own congregations, who held the purse-strings, on the other. (Hear.) In a word, he believed that the only parties who would gain by disestablishment would be the Church of Rome and the secularists. He, therefore, asked the Conference to affirm unhesitatingly the principle embodied in the resolution.

Archdeacon PORT, in seconding the resolution, contended that a rupture between Church and

State would involve consequences so disastrous that they could only be described by one word—revolution. (Applause.) It would cause a complete breakdown of the parochial system, and introduce barbarism and heathenism into our country parishes. Another almost necessary result of it would be the deterioration of the education status of the clergy, which he regarded as one of the greatest calamities of a secondary kind that could possibly befall the Church. If the Church were wisely directed, he believed she would obtain some means of legislation, or of obtaining legislation in matters most intimately affecting her welfare, and of remedying such evils as might exist in her constitution or practice.

The Rev. Canon RIDGWAY moved as an amendment:—

That this Conference, fully aware that the severance of the connection between Church and State would be highly detrimental not only to the best interests of the nation, but also to the spiritual welfare of the Church, is of opinion that the connection can only be beneficially maintained by such judicious reforms in the regulation of Church affairs as have been rendered necessary by those which have been effected in the government of the State.

Canon CARTER seconded the amendment, observing that it was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of harmonious relations between Church and State, not only that Convocation should have full power to deliberate on all questions affecting the Church, but that there should be absolute security against Parliament introducing changes in opposition to the will of the Church. Dr. WOOD remarked that at present Convocation was practically gagged, and that the Church ought in some way to be allowed an opportunity of altering her laws so as to bring them into harmony with the mind of the times. Professor BARBER heartily desired that the voice of the Church should obtain some reasonable hearing through her assemblies, reformed or unreformed.

On a show of hands being taken, the CHANCELLOR declared that the amendment was lost and the motion carried.

Mr. A. TINDAL, a Liberal Churchman, next moved as a rider to the resolution:—

But so long only as the clergy shall continue to preach the doctrine and uphold the discipline of the Church of England as by law established, and its members are required to submit to the decision of the courts of law in all matters ecclesiastical as well as civil.

He held that the Society of the Holy Cross, introducing as it did, in its worst form, the practice of the confessional, ought to meet with the strongest condemnation from all true Churchmen. He felt sure that, unless such a practice were checked, the Church would fall to pieces like a rope of sand. (Applause.)

Sir H. VERNY, in supporting the amendment, observed that obedience to the law was incumbent upon all, and that if certain clergymen could not agree with the doctrines of the Church of England as by law established, it was their duty to retire from the Church. To entrust the interests of the Church to the keeping of such men as the members of the Holy Cross Society was like entrusting the training of our officers to the enemies of the country.

The Rev. R. M. BENSON stated that the book entitled the "Priest in Absolution" was never published by the Society of the Holy Cross, but only by an individual member of that society, who acted on his own authority. It was a private book, with which the society had had nothing to do, except this: when the author of it died, the members of the society desired to keep it out of the publisher's hands, and, therefore, compensated the widow in consideration of its remaining private. As for the question under discussion, the Establishment in its present form would, he believed, prove ruinous to the country. It had lost all Constitutional character, and become a mere form of tyranny by the State over the power which God had set apart for the maintenance of His eternal truth. He felt, therefore, that disestablishment must come unless it was possible for the clergy to maintain doctrine and discipline as the Church and realm had received the same. In his opinion the clergy would be untrue to their sacred charge if from any temporal considerations they allowed themselves to be shifted from the footing of eternal truth, in union with the Apostolic Church of Christ, to some uncertain ground under the direction of the State.

Mr. WALTER, M.P., said that as a member of Parliament he had taken an active part—and it was to his mind one of the most satisfactory parts of his Parliamentary career of thirty years—in supporting the Public Worship Regulation Act; and he could say, without fear of contradiction from any member of Parliament who understood the subject, that that Act contained no new principle whatever adverse to the freedom of the Church properly understood. (Applause.) It was supported by 400 laymen in the House of Commons, most of whom were as earnest Churchmen as any in that room, and a large proportion of whom—the majority of them probably—sat on the Conservative benches. It defined no doctrine, it prescribed no form of ritual. All it did was to supply a more effectual and expeditious course than existed before of carrying the law into effect, as the last speaker very well knew. (Applause.) He would now say a word on the main question before them. The subject of Church and State owed much of its difficulty to confusion in the terms used in discussing it. What was the Church? What was the State? What was the connection between them? For his part,

he regarded Church and State as but different aspects of one and the same body. There was no Concordat between Church and State in all English history, and the moment they were placed as external bodies opposite each other their connection ceased. The moment the Church was looked upon as something external to the State, as something to be dealt with by the State, to be patronised by it and set apart for State purposes, that moment the Church as an established institution would fall, and ought to fall. He did not deny that the relations between Church and State had drifted considerably from their original basis. He knew that perfectly well. He knew also that those relations were held in their present position, not so much by the force of law as by that sort of *vis inertiae* which found greater danger in change than in continuance. But they could exist only so long as they were in accordance with the opinions of the great mass of enlightened and educated Englishmen. The moment the Church ceased to represent those opinions, let Parliament pass what laws it would, the Church would cease to be established; and the termination of its connection with the State meant, of course, disestablishment. He believed disestablishment would be a great calamity—a political revolution; but while he did not shut his eyes to the danger which would attend the change, he should not be frightened and say they were all going to ruin if disestablishment, as a sort of punishment for their sins, came upon them. He felt bound to say, however, that if doctrines abhorrent to the mass of Protestant Englishmen, doctrines subversive of all confidence between fathers and mothers and their sons and daughters, were introduced into the Church, it would drive average laymen like himself out of the Church, and force them to take refuge elsewhere. He knew that in this matter he was speaking the sentiments of thousands and tens of thousands of laymen, and he would say, pass what laws you like, alter Convocation as you like, or assert what claims you like for the spiritual authority of the Church, if those doctrines are adopted the existence of the Church as an Establishment must cease, and each community must be left to shift for itself, and preach what doctrines and practices it pleases. (Applause.)

Canon KING reminded the conference that confession and absolution were part of the doctrine and practice of the Church of England as laid down in the Prayer-book, and asked which was the more loyal and more honest clergyman—he who, before putting the doctrine of the Prayer-book in practice, waited until a parishioner was weakened by illness and unable to understand it, or he who boldly went to a man in good health and told him he ought to confess? (Hear, hear.) There could be but one answer—namely, that that clergyman did his duty who, knowing the doctrine of the Prayer-book, fearlessly carried it out.

The Rev. A. CHRISTOPHER remarked that there could be no objection to a man opening his heart to his clergyman, if he liked. What he objected to was auricular confession. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the people of England would never tolerate Romanising practices, and that these, if not checked, would prove the ruin of the Church. (Applause.) Professor BURROWS strongly supported the rider, on the ground that clergymen who voluntarily remained in the Church ought to respect the laws of the Church. In his opinion, the spirit of auricular confession, if it became common, would sap the manliness and true Christian character of Churchmen. Mr. J. WILSON attributed much of the uneasiness which at present existed among the laity to the conduct of the High-Church Party. The English Church Union, the Church Defence Society, and that other society which he hesitated to call by the sacred name which it gave itself, were all like so many torpedoes, by which the Church might at any moment suffer great injury. The Rev. C. FLETCHER described the "Priest in Absolution" as an attempt to attach a graft of the Church of Rome to the Church of England. The Rev. M. NOEL, as one of the worst sort of clergymen referred to, said he had not read the "Priest in Absolution" till the row occurred about it, but he knew that the late Bishop Wilberforce received confessions—he received his (the Rev. M. Noel's) before his ordination—and that the Prayer-book contained the strongest form of absolution known in Christendom. He thought it a great shame that clergymen should be thought disloyal merely because they did what the Prayer-book authorised them to do. For his own part, he would not think of putting a woman through such a horrible examination as the last speaker had hinted at, and he was sure no right-minded clergyman would. Dr. CHILD expressed his conviction that auricular confession, if persisted in, would bring about the disestablishment of the Church. Archdeacon CUST trusted the rider would be withdrawn, now that it had been so fully discussed. It only affirmed that a clergyman ought to submit to the courts of law, which he had to do now, and if passed it would have the appearance of giving an unmerited snub to a large body of the clergy. He congratulated his clerical friends on the patience with which they had borne the raps on the knuckles which had been so freely administered to them. At the same time, he thought it right to say that the fault was not always on the side of the clergy. The laity, by their suspicions and by their tenacity of opinion, often stirred up dissensions in parishes where there was not the slightest occasion for anything of the sort.

Mr. HUBBARD, M.P., pointed out that there was no connection between the resolution and the rider, and supported Archdeacon CUST in urging that the latter should be withdrawn. He believed that for certain

classes of people personal confession was not only legitimate, but most salutary. He did not speak merely of the ignorant and vicious. Even the purest and holiest found that confession was a means to still greater purity and holiness of life, and what man was there in that room, he asked, who would venture to say that either the vicious and ignorant on the one hand, or the pure and holy on the other, should not resort to an ordinance which they found useful, and which the Prayer-book clearly sanctioned? (Applause.) There had been no abuse of the power which the clergy possessed, or the public would have heard of it, and what right had any man in that room or out of it to interfere with what another man or his family might choose to do? It seemed to him that the archbishops and bishops dealt hardly by men whom they acknowledged to be holy and devoted to their duty, when they held them up to public execration as conspirators against the welfare of the Church? (Applause.) He had no sympathy with Romanism, but he would say, let every man read the Prayer-book, and see whether he ought to confine himself to regulating his own life and that of his family, or whether he ought to endeavour to create public excitement against men who had chosen to take a different course from himself on a matter on which the Church of England had given the most perfect liberty. (Applause.)

The Bishop of OXFORD pointed out that the speaker who had just sat down was wrong in asserting that the whole Episcopal order had brought a charge of conspiracy against anybody.

Mr. HUBBARD acknowledged his mistake, and said he had seen no episcopal utterances on the subject which had given him more satisfaction than those of the Bishop of Oxford.

Mr. MOWBRAY, M.P., defended the High-Church party against the aspersions which had been cast upon it by Mr. Wilson. He believed that, as a body, they were as loyal to the Reformed Church of England as any members of that Church. (Applause.) It was true there were some among them whom he did not like to call High-Churchmen, but rather as a friend of his had called them, "the lowest of the low." (Laughter.) But those men who disobeyed the law ought not to be referred to as the High-Church party, on behalf of which party he repudiated the resistance to authority with which certain people attempted to identify them. (Applause.) In conclusion, he joined in the appeal which had been made for the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. TINDAL said he was reluctantly compelled to press the motion to a division.

A show of hands was then taken, but the CHAIRMAN declared the result indecisive. The members of the Conference accordingly divided, when there voted—

For the rider	...	...	...	89
Against it	...	...	...	127
Majority	...	...	...	—38

The original resolution therefore stood.

At Friday's sitting of the same conference, Mr. HUBBARD, M.P., moved:—

That petitions from this Conference be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying them to give proper constitutional weight to the voices of the Convocations of the two provinces of the Church of England in all questions relating to the doctrine and ritual of the Church.

Maintaining that the State had no right to dictate a rule of faith, and that in the last resort spiritual law must reside in Convocation, he complained that the consent of the Church to the Public Worship Regulation Act had never been obtained, and could hardly be said to have been asked for. Lord Penzance held an office to which his title was purely Parliamentary. The responsibility of reconstructing ecclesiastical tribunals was most serious, but it could hardly be evaded, for nothing could be more detrimental to religion and to order than laws and judgments affecting the National Church, which commanded neither respect nor obedience from Churchmen eminent by their learning, their labours, and their loyalty. Submission to authority on the part of loyal Churchmen could only be ensured by giving to the Church freedom to bear her part in constituting that authority, which was the object of the motion he now submitted. (Applause.)

Canon BUTLER seconded the motion, urging that the security of the Church depended on her possessing, under proper modifications, free legislative power, which power ought to be conferred upon her by, according to Convocation, its ancient and constitutional rights. Dr. SWABEY, Chancellor of the Diocese, asserted the right of the laity to the control of Church affairs, remarking that throughout the two previous speeches there ran the fatal error of treating the clergy as the Church. He thought it would be difficult to say that practically the two Houses of Parliament did not represent the laymen of the Church of England—"Question"—and he was not aware that Parliament had ever rejected anything like a unanimous application made to them on behalf of the Provinces of York and Canterbury. ("Oh.") That being so, he thought the Conference would do well to meet the motion by a direct negative. Professor PALMER dissented from the views of the last speaker. The House of Commons gave a very fair representation of the nation, no doubt; but it could not be said to give an adequate representation of the Church of England. Then, considering that Convocation during some 140 years was not allowed to meet at all, he did not see how it could be said that Parliament had always been ready, or, indeed, that it always would be ready in future to listen to the re-

commendations of the two provinces of York and Canterbury. It seemed to him necessary that the Church should have some sort of utterance, and that the best channel for its utterance at present existing was Convocation. Canon BRIGHT contended that nothing could be more fatal to the prosperity of the Church than any arrangement which did not give some real, free, and effective utterance to the mind of the Church, by which he meant, of course, the laity as well as the clergy. Professor BURROWS regretted the condemnation which had been passed by the mover of the motion on the Public Worship Regulation Act, and the appointment of Lord Penzance. He thought it would have been wiser on his part to have counselled obedience. Mr. MOWBRAY, M.P., argued that Parliament as it at present existed did to some extent represent the Church of England, inasmuch as her bishops had a seat in the Upper House, and her prayers were read at the commencement of every sitting. At the same time he admitted that on the occasion of the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act, no attention was paid to the voice of Convocation. (Hear, hear.) This he thought unfortunate. Convocation might be susceptible of reform, but it ought clearly to be consulted by Parliament when laws affecting Church doctrine had to be passed. (Applause.) Archdeacon CURT repudiated, on behalf of the clergy, the notion that they considered themselves the Church, to the exclusion of laymen, or that they desired Convocation to have a large accession of power without an adequate representation of the lay element. The Bishop of OXFORD said that to speak of reforming Convocation by putting the laity into it was an extraordinary misuse of language. That Conference was an excellent institution, and the Corporation of London was an excellent institution, but they would hardly reform the Conference by adding the Corporation of London to it. (Laughter.) The addition of the laity to the Convocation of the clergy would simply destroy the Convocation of the clergy. It would create an altogether new body, and that they were perfectly entitled to do, but they were not to call it reforming Convocation. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was carried by a large majority.

The burials question, as stated elsewhere, was then discussed, and the conference closed.

The annual conference of the diocese of Bath and Wells was commenced in the Chapter House of Wells Cathedral on Tuesday. The bishop of the diocese (Lord Arthur Hervey), who presided, delivered an opening address, in the course of which he reviewed the Ridsdale judgment, and expressed his general approval of it. His lordship also spoke in support of the authority of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, from whom the judgment emanated. The Rev. A. Mahon read a paper on the Ridsdale case, and proposed a resolution approving of the same as being generally in accord with the mind of the English Church as expressed in her formularies, and no encroachment upon her liberties. Archdeacon Denison moved as an amendment that it was inexpedient for the Conference to express approval of the judgment. The archdeacon dissented from it in principle and in detail, and characterised it as the biggest falsification on record. There had (he said) been no more remarkable instance of non-natural interpretation than that of the Ornaments Rubric by the Judicial Committee. As to the vestments question, their decision was the biggest judicial failure on record; while, so far as the eastward position was concerned, it was a great judicial evasion. Other amendments were proposed; and eventually the conference decided to abstain from expressing either approval or disapproval of the judgment, and passed on to the next business. The burials question was discussed, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was not expedient for other than clergymen of the Church of England to officiate in churchyards. At the subsequent conference at Bath, the bishop's remonstrances with reference to the Ridsdale case were treated with more respect, and a resolution was carried by a large majority, recognising the duty of Churchmen to obey the law, and accepting the Ridsdale judgment as a judicial determination of the points with which it deals. The burials question, on the other hand, produced an echo of the previous discussion, and a resolution to the same effect as before was carried without a division. On Friday the concluding sitting took place at Taunton, when the resolutions adopted at Bath in reference to the Ridsdale case and the Burials Bill were again agreed to—the former by a majority of nineteen, on a division demanded by Archdeacon Denison. The announcement of the numbers (ninety to seventy-one votes) was received with loud cheering. A paper on "Home Reunion" was read by the Rev. V. Coles, and a resolution was adopted lamenting the separation from the Church of those who accepted her creeds, and urging the necessity of reunion. This concluded the conference.

At the opening of the Carlisle Diocesan Conference the Bishop presided, and in his opening speech remarked that one of the subjects for discussion at rural-decanal meetings had been the possibility of getting the Wesleyans to rejoin the Established Church, and the bishop said he could not pass the subject without saying how deterrent from thoughts of union the angry divisions and dissensions in the Church must necessarily be. They who were within the Church knew how very much the newspaper accounts of internal troubles and squabbles necessarily exaggerated the facts.

They knew that there was among them a vast amount of substantial unity, and a prevalence of peace and brotherly love, which to the eyes of most of them almost eclipsed the phenomena which indicated a different state of things; but they could not expect those without to know these things as they knew them, or to make allowance for them. To them the Church presented a scene of discord and brotherly hatred and party spirit, which might well make them doubt whether they would improve their spiritual condition by casting in their lot with them. Would to God we could all bear in mind this terrible result of contentions and jealousies. Who would wish to join the Church of England if he believed it to be represented either by the *Rock* on the one hand, or by the *Church Times* on the other?

DISESTABLISHMENT MEETINGS.

WILMCOTE.—This village was visited by the Rev. J. S. James and Mr. G. Hastings on Monday, Oct. 1, when a meeting was held in the British Schoolroom. The attendance was not large, but an interesting meeting was held.

ASTON CANTLOW.—In the Congregational Chapel an excellent gathering took place on Tuesday, Oct. 2. Addresses were given by the Rev. J. S. James and Mr. Hastings. The responses given by the meeting were spontaneous and hearty. The question is evidently an interesting one in this locality.

ASHORNS.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, a good company assembled in the Congregational Chapel to receive, as a deputation from the Liberation Society, the Rev. J. S. James and Mr. G. Hastings, the Midland district agent. The present aspects of the disestablishment question were treated at considerable length, amidst the cordial approval of the hearers.

FLECKNEY, LEICESTERSHIRE.—Mr. Hopwood lectured on Monday, Oct. 1, in the General Baptist Chapel, on "Religious Equality, the Question of the Day." Mr. Loveday presided. There was a good attendance and well-sustained attention to the close of the lecture.

OVENDEN, NEAR HALIFAX.—On Wednesday, September 26, 1877. Mr. E. Thomas, of Bradford, lectured in Providence Schoolroom to a large and attentive audience, subject, "The State-Church a Failure." The Rev. C. T. Trigg presided. Several questions were put by a Churchman, and replied to. Another Churchman supported the vote of thanks to the lecturer, declaring his love for the Episcopal Church and his hatred of the Establishment.

SHOLEY BRIDGE.—The Rev. G. B. Browne, B.A., of Bradford, lectured at the Town Hall here on the 1st, Mr. Thompson presiding. The lecture was received with acclamation.

MORPETH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, a public meeting on the Disestablishment Question was held in the Masonic Hall, Morpeth. Mr. H. B. S. Thompson presided. The Rev. J. Browne, Bradford, delivered one of his vigorous lectures in support of the movement, and a resolution, proposed by the Rev. J. Steven, approving of the society's objects, and thanking the lecturer and chairman, was passed unanimously.

ALSTON.—Here last Wednesday Mr. Browne had another meeting in the Town Hall which is well reported in the *Hexham Courant*. Only one gentleman appeared in opposition.

HALTWHISTLE.—Denied the use of the Town Hall by the trustees, on account of some real or supposed narrowness and illiberality on the part of certain local magistrates, the Liberation Society had to hold their meeting at Haltwhistle on Thursday last in the large room of the Lion Temperance Hotel. The attendance was very good, and the interest of the audience very marked. Mr. H. B. S. Thompson was voted to the chair. Mr. Browne delivered his lecture on "Arguments of Church Defenders." Mr. Browne, we are told, spoke with even more than his accustomed clearness and vigour. At the close of the lecture the chairman invited questions and enquiries, and favourable speeches followed from gentlemen present. In this locality, a considerable range of country is receiving the society's publications, through gratuitous distribution by the friends of the society.

MR. GORDON.—Our readers will be sorry to learn that, just at the beginning of his winter's work, Mr. Gordon's health has given way. It was in the teeth of great pain and prostration that he got through his fortnight's work with Mr. Hastings, and a fortnight at home finds him pretty much where he was. Mr. Gordon has been too weak to sit up more than a few minutes the whole of that time, and provision is being made to take up his engagements this week should he still find it utterly impossible to leave home.

A Roman telegram states that Cardinal Manning is soon expected to visit Rome at the request of the Vatican.

A Bristol correspondent informs the *Daily News* that the wife of the Rev. Prebendary Clark, vicar of St. Mary's, Taunton, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

A Ceylon paper states that "the differences which have for so long existed between the bishop and the Church missionaries are in a fair way to be arranged amicably."

In his triennial charge to the clergy at Wrexham on Friday, the Bishop of St. Asaph spoke strongly

against "sacramental confession," and charged the advocates of the system with having a desire to reproduce every doctrine and every practice which was repudiated by the Reformers.

RITUALISM AT BARROW.—The Bishop of Carlisle, in response to a petition of parishioners, has issued instructions that vestments are to be abolished in the services of St. George's Church, Barrow, and the Vicar (Mr. Barrett) has expressed his willingness to act in accordance with this order. The Low-Church party are negotiating with the Bishop for other modifications in the Ritualistic practices at this church.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONFLICT IN GERMANY.—The organ of the German Ultramontane party, the *Germania*, has published an article in which it argues that the policy of the Government towards the Church of Rome has proved a failure. It says that only twenty priests out of about ten thousand have submitted to the State decrees. The vast majority have remained staunch in their loyalty to the Vatican. The *Germania* declares the struggle of the State against the Church to be hopeless.

"PAPAL AGGRESSION" IN SCOTLAND.—The Vatican appears to have finally decided upon "the restoration of the hierarchy" in Scotland. The Roman correspondent of the *Tablet* tells us that all the details have not yet been arranged, but it appears to be understood that five sees will be established. A quarter-of-a-century ago an announcement of this kind would have produced a profound commotion among the Scotch. The cry of "Papal aggression" would have been raised, and we should have seen a storm of excitement such as that which was evoked by Lord John Russell's famous "Durham Letter" in 1850. No such outburst is likely to be witnessed now. The country, we believe, is not a whit less Protestant than it was then, but its nerves are a good deal stronger. There can be little doubt that the "Durham Letter" fairly represented the feeling of the country at the time it was issued. There was a general "scare" on the subject. Lord John Russell denounced the Pope's Bull as "insolent and insidious." It was "an aggression upon our Protestantism," involving, as it did "a pretension of supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway which was inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation." True, "the alarm" of the then Prime Minister was "not equal to his indignation"; but if he himself would "not bate a jot of heart or hope," his missive had the effect of bringing about a panic which enabled him to carry the since-repealed enactment against irregular ecclesiastical titles. Such matters can be treated in a much calmer spirit in these days. It is felt that the Queen's supremacy and the spiritual independence of the nation cannot be touched by bull or brief, and that no Protestant has the remotest concern with the question whether a Roman Catholic prelate shall be described as vicar apostolic or as bishop of any particular district in the kingdom. To Roman Catholics the difference between a vicariate and a regularly-constituted see is something real, but to the members of other communions it cannot matter in the least whether the one arrangement or the other is adopted. In the present instance none but the Scottish Episcopalians have the slightest reason to be troubled on account of what is contemplated. We remember some time ago when a suffragan was appointed for one of the English dioceses that a Roman Catholic paper complained of the new dignitary taking a title which was already borne by a Catholic bishop. It was characterised as an ungenerous dog-in-the-manger proceeding. Now, if the reports from Rome be correct, the Pope is showing himself equally regardless of the susceptibilities of others. We are, it is said, to have an Archbishop of St. Andrew's, with Bishops of Aberdeen, Lismore, Moray, and Glasgow. All these titles, with the exception of Lismore—and that, we should suppose, is included in Dr. Mackarness's comprehensive resignation of "Bishop of Argyll and the Isles"—are already borne by bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Ecclesiastical dignitaries are usually very sensitive in matters of this kind, and Bishop Eden and his colleagues may possibly consider it their duty to protest against the measure as a shabby foray upon their preserves. To all other non-Catholics it must be an affair of supreme indifference whether the Pope restricts himself to five dioceses as proposed, or establishes one in every county between the Pentland Frith and the Solway.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Not a single copy of Victor Hugo's "History of a Crime" is now to be had, but new editions are fast printing. The price is 7s. 50c. but to meet the demand a cheap issue at two francs is preparing.

Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. announce, as their forthcoming annuals, "The Children's Forget-me-not" and "Golden Childhood"; three new series of children's picture-books, entitled "The Play-hour Picture-books," "Gracie Goodchild's Pretty Picture-books," and "The Good Gift Library for Little People."

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have in preparation "A Man of Other Days: Recollections of the Marquis de Beauregard," edited from the French by Charlotte M. Yonge; "A Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century," from the papers of Christophe Jeaffreson, edited by John Cordy Jeaffreson; and "A Jewel of a Girl," a novel by the author of "Queenie," &c.

Religious and Denominational News.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CROYDON, Tuesday.

The seventeenth Church Congress commenced its sittings at Croydon this day under circumstances which will certainly render it one of the most memorable, if it be not also one of the most successful, of these gatherings. The ecclesiastical events of the past twelve months have been such as to lead all parties to look forward to the proceedings of the Congress this year with unusual interest, not unmixed in some quarters with anxiety. And the circumstance of the meeting being held in what is practically a suburb of London, and of its being presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, will further contribute to swell the number of its attendants, which, it is expected, will far exceed that of any previous congress. One fact alone is sufficient to attest the unusual interest which is taken in the Congress this year: it has given rise to quite a crop of guide-books, one of them a bulky pamphlet of nearly 150 pages, with biographical sketches of the readers and invited speakers at the Congress, notes on the London churches, and a variety of miscellaneous information supposed to be interesting to members of the Congress. Notwithstanding the proximity of Croydon to London there is a large number of the visitors to the Congress remaining in Croydon for the week, and we understand that many of the leading Nonconformists of the neighbourhood are offering their hospitality on the occasion. But while Church Congresses are evidently growing in favour with Churchmen, they are already losing their hold on some of their earliest friends, and becoming objects of suspicion to at least one party in the Church. Archdeacon Denison, although one of the fathers and founders of the Church Congress, has lost all faith in it for good, but his opinion is probably shared by few among the advanced High-Church party to which he belongs. With Evangelical Churchmen the case is very different, and there have been great searchings of heart amongst them as to whether they should attend the Congress at all. With a view to overcome this reluctance, a circular was issued last month signed by Lord Harrowby, Canon Ryle, Canon Garbett, and others, earnestly requesting the attendance of Evangelical Churchmen at the Conference. On the other hand, at a meeting of the North Western Union of Evangelical Churchmen, held at Chester under the presidency of the Bishop Alford, it was unanimously resolved that it was not desirable, under existing circumstances, to attend Church Congresses. Several reasons were given, of which the last was that experience proves, as is plainly stated by the *Church Times*, "that Church Congresses have largely helped to level up the Evangelical school to the Ritualistic ideal; and it is evident that the tendency of all such unscriptural fusions is to obliterate the lines of demarcation, and to lower the high tone of evangelical religion." It remains to be seen what effect these conflicting recommendations will have upon the attendance of the Evangelical party; but so far as appearances go we should be inclined to think they compose the bulk of the members of the Congress. The English Church Union, however, has been whipping up its friends; and it is very evident that there is an enormous amount of combustible material present at Croydon, which a mere spark may set ablaze in a moment. The committee seem fully alive to the possibilities of angry collisions between these opposing parties, and have made careful arrangements to guard against them. There appeared, indeed, throughout the whole of the introductory proceedings yesterday to be a sort of undercurrent of uneasiness lest things should go wrong in this direction, and it was almost startling, on entering the church where Canon Lightfoot preached an inaugural sermon, to see the feeling exhibited in the shape of a huge band stretched across the top of the pews, and evidently put up for the occasion, bearing the significant text, "See that ye love one another." It may be that all this elaborate precaution is necessary, but it is a terrible satire upon the results of Acts of Uniformity.

The Conference Hall is a huge temporary erection, capable of accommodating four thousand people; and yesterday it appeared to be almost entirely filled long before the business of the Congress commenced. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who long since engaged to preside on the occasion, was a full quarter of an hour late; and there was a great deal of impatient stamping of feet and calls of "time" before he made his appearance. His reception was cordial, though hardly enthusiastic, but he won greatly upon his vast audience in the course of his address, of which we must defer a fuller notice, and sat down amidst a perfect storm of applause. Once only was there the least danger of an outbreak of disorder; and that was when the Archbishop referred to the Church as "the grand, old, historical Church, as it came to us from the fathers of the Reformation." This was too much for some of the Ritualists present, and there were loud cries of "No, no," which were immediately met by other cries of "Yes!"

yes!" and for a moment or so it seemed as if we were to have a regular explosion. But the Congress almost immediately recovered its self-possession, and the archbishop concluded his address without another syllable of dissent. At the conclusion of the Primate's address the entire assembly stood and recited the Apostles' Creed—the unanimity and heartiness with which this was done being very impressive.

The programme of the Congress is an exceedingly varied one, and includes several topics of special interest to Nonconformists. Last night, for example, in the section the Rev. J. Oakley introduced the subject of "The Church in Relation to Trades' Unions and Agricultural Labourers' Unions." On Thursday, in the Congress Hall, the Dean of Westminster, Canon Gregory, Canon Ryle, and Dr. Lee will deal with "The readjustments, if any, desirable in the relations between Church and State," while on Friday, also in the Congress Hall, Canon Curteis and Mr. Harwood will introduce the "Mutual relations of the Church and Nonconformity at various periods of the Nineteenth Century." There are other topics which will be as specially interesting to Churchmen themselves at the present time, as for example, "The position of Voluntary Schools under the Education Acts of 1870 and 1876, and the duty of the Church with reference to Board Schools," to be introduced on Thursday by Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and the "Representative Assemblies of the Church," which is to be considered this afternoon. But the question of questions for Churchmen just now is that which will have been discussed this morning, namely, "The best means of promoting united action and mutual toleration between different schools of thought within the Church." The committee have entrusted this most delicate and difficult subject to three representative men—Canons Garbett, Carter, and Farrar—and if by careful handling at the outset it is possible, any unseemly strife will, no doubt, be prevented. But the committee themselves are apparently afraid, for they have made a new rule, which appears on the tickets of members, that any one wishing to speak must enter his name before the commencement of a discussion in a book kept for that purpose at the secretary's office! Free discussion under such circumstances is clearly impossible, and the rule has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction. In regard to the subject to be discussed, the *Rock* declares that united action is impossible; and, it adds, the committee might as well have proposed for inquiry, "The best means of utilising the sea-serpent or colonising the North Pole."

THE BAPTIST UNION MEETINGS AT NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

When it was decided at the Birmingham meetings last year that the Union should meet for 1877 in Newport, it was a matter for special gratitude to us, inasmuch as it would supply a pleasant opportunity for visiting a neighbourhood where many happy days were spent in long years past, and where there are numbers of most pleasant associations. Hard by is that quiet, sleepy, but most interesting, "old town" Caerleon—the Roman *Ica Silurum*—where in student days we used to rusticate, rambling through the beautiful meadows and along the banks of the Usk. A charming old place is that little town with its "Round Table" and museum of Roman remains. Then, too, Newport itself has historical claims, if not dating so far back as those of Caerleon, yet making up what is lacking in antiquity by the tragic scenes of the Chartist riots of 1839, when Frost, Williams, and Jones foolishly dared to be the leaders in a physical force assertion of what they deemed to be the people's rights. To-day we got another look at the Westgate Hotel, where the soldiers were shut upon that inglorious occasion, and in front of which the great battle of Chartism was fought. And then, coming nearer to the interests that attach to the Baptists in Newport, we cannot but remember some of the men of the past who worked and contributed to raise the Baptist denomination to the high and influential position it now occupies in and around Newport. Foremost we must mention that noble, firm, able champion of truth and right, whose venerable head happily still appears amongst us—Dr. Thomas, formerly of Pontypool. Then we think of one whose name exercised a spell of fascination over many—the late Rev. D. Rhys-Stephen; and then come such names as those of the Rev. W. Allen, afterwards agent of the Liberation Society in Scotland; the Rev. W. M. Aitchison, full of thought and a quiet but able man, too little known; and the late Rev. James Evans, of Caerleon, from whose lips we have heard some of the most effective sermons we have ever listened to. These men in their day served their generation, and the generation that now lives is reaping the blessings which result from the ability of those who are gone.

It was thought to be a bold venture on the part of the Newport Baptists to invite the Union to meet there. Many shrugged their shoulders; some thought the whole affair would prove a failure, as it was supposed to be utterly beyond their power to accommodate some 700 delegates. But under the generous leadership of Mr. Lance and the ministers and friends associated with him, there is every prospect of complete success. Provision has been made for upwards of

900 delegates, and only about eighty of this large number have to go outside the town. Thanks are largely due to the members of all other denominations, who heartily join in giving welcome to the visitors. The first service was held on Monday evening in Commercial-street Chapel, when the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, preached a characteristic sermon from I Cor. xii. 4-6. The aim of the preacher was to show that denominationalism, instead of being a subject for regret, was productive of good, and was a cause for gratitude. There is not uniformity anywhere—in the physical world or in secular affairs—and we ought not to expect or desire it in religious opinion and life. There is in the Church one life-giving unity but variety of expression. The sermon was very able, in some parts humorous, reminding us that in many respects the preacher is possessed of much of the power which Hogarth displayed on canvas. And sometimes in listening to Mr. Brown we have been reminded of the force and drastic qualities of Dr. South. We once heard a very high compliment paid him by a leading member of the late Liberal Cabinet, who said that Mr. Brown resembled John Bright in his directness and power. In his sermon on Monday evening the preacher seemed to be aiming his home-thrusts at those good but weak Christian people who are always lamenting denominationalism, but who are generally the most narrow and exclusive of all Christians; and we have an impression that South Wales has more than an adequate supply of such feeble brethren—of course, outside the Baptist denomination. There is always such robustness in all Mr. Brown's public utterances that listening to him is like breathing the bracing mountain air—it gives one tone and energy. His preaching is certainly not "milk for babes" but strong meat for men. A second preaching service was held at Maidee, a suburb of Newport, where the Rev. W. Cuff, of London, preached. On Tuesday morning, at seven, the Rev. C. Stanford, of London, preached to the young a sermon of peculiar beauty and power, from "My voice shalt thou hear in the morning." It was a happy choice to fix on Mr. Stanford for this service; his style, so poetical and chaste; his gentle loving spirit and striking style of delivery, eminently fitted him to do this kind of work. During the sermon there were those outbursts of feeling on the part of the congregation, which, if not peculiar to Wales, are more frequent there than among our English friends. And a good thing too it is, both to have "a greet," as the Scotch say, and to be in a religious atmosphere where strong men are not ashamed to let their tear flow under the influence of stirring or tender appeal.

At ten on Tuesday there was a public meeting in connection with the Foreign Mission, when four missionaries, who have been at home recruiting their health, bade adieu on their return to work, and two young men were set apart to the work of foreign missions. The meeting was presided over by H. Phillips, Esq., of Newport, and among those on the platform we noticed Sir Robert Lush, Sir S. M. Peto and Lady Peto, the Revs. Geo. Gould, J. P. Chown, J. Aldis, senior, R. Glover, D. Jones, C. Bailhache, C. Williams, of Accrington, E. Edwards, of Torquay, A. Tilly, of Cardiff, E. Medley, of Nottingham, &c., &c. The meeting was announced to be held in Stow Hill Chapel, but that proving far too small, an adjournment was made to the Victoria Hall, which very capacious building was filled to its utmost capacity. The Rev. C. Bailhache described the different fields of labour to which the missionaries were going out. His paper was a very lucid and interesting one. Then followed the two young men who go out for the first time, and right manly were their brief addresses, expressing just the right views and feeling in connection with the labour to which they are devoting their lives. To them succeeded the three veteran labourers in the mission-field, the Rev. James Smith, of Delhi; the Rev. John Trafford, M.A., of Serampore; and the Rev. Isaac Allen, M.A., of Dacca. It is not often that three such tried and able men appear at once on the missionary platform. Mr. Smith, with his immense vigour and power, for one thing described and denounced the mean tricks and bribery practised by the agents of the Propagation Society. He said that the doings of these men constituted one of the great difficulties which missionaries had to contend against. Surely the committee at home cannot know of the doings to which Mr. Smith referred—one cannot for a moment suppose that such proceedings are countenanced by men such as those on the directorate of the Propagation Society. Mr. Smith certainly implied that this bribery is sanctioned at home; if so, it is a proceeding which is despicable beyond description. Mr. Trafford's speech was principally taken up with a defence of the education given in Serampore College and all such institutions. It hardly needed his defence, for surely there are not many who call in question the wisdom of getting at the youth of India by means of religious education. For our part we deem it one of the best parts of the society work. It was planned and commenced by Carey, Marsham, and Ward, and deserves all the support continued to it. Long may the day be absent when Serampore College shall be part of the organisation supported by the Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The last speech was that of the Rev. J. Allen, M.A., who returns to Dacca. It was an admirable address, full of the experience of lengthened labour in the mission-field, and full of the culture of a very superior, devout Christian

man. Very appropriately the address to the missionaries was assigned to the Rev. John Aldis, and all must have felt that his tender, earnest, grateful words were a fitting close to a most delightful and profitable service.

In the evening two public missionary meetings were held in Victoria Hall and Stowhill Chapel respectively, both being inconveniently crowded. At the Victoria Hall Sir Robert Lush presided, and spoke encouragingly of the future of Christian missions in spite of those writers in current periodicals, who misunderstood the spirit in which the work was carried on, and therefore summed up the results from a mere commercial point of view. Mr. A. H. Baynes, one of the secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Society, submitted a half-yearly statement, which showed a decrease of about 2,000*l.* in subscriptions as compared with the corresponding half of the previous year. In consequence of retirements through illness, and other causes, ten additional missionaries were urgently needed for India, and Mr. J. Tritton had agreed to pay the passage and outfit of four. He mentioned fifty-nine additions by baptism at Delhi alone; and the appointment of an additional missionary to China—making only two, however, now maintained by the society in that great country. The Italian mission was most promising. Referring to the contemplated Congo Mission, towards which Mr. Arthington, of Leeds, had offered the society 1,000*l.*, Mr. Baynes announced that Mr. Charles Watham, of Bristol, had generously agreed to defray the cost up to 500*l.* of a preliminary expedition, which is accordingly to be at once fitted out. Dr. Landels, of Regent's-park, spoke on the spirit of entire consecration as the great want of missions at the present time. The Rev. R. H. Roberts, of Notting Hill, spoke on the importance of a clear, inward, intense recognition of their calling and equipment in this campaign as the Church of Christ. The Revs. W. Hill, late of Orissa, and H. R. Pigott, of Ceylon, also spoke, after which the meeting concluded.

So far the meetings have been all that could be wished, and there can be no doubt that the meetings of to-day and Thursday, when the public sessions of the Union are held, will fully answer expectations. At these meetings some most important business is to come up, and there is every indication that a very decided step forward in the history of the denomination will be taken during the gatherings in Newport.

At a meeting in Dundee on Friday, the Rev. George Gillfillan was presented with a cabinet and a cheque for 1,000*l.*

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Dundee, on leaving to assume the secretaryship of the Free Church Sustentation Fund, has been presented with a testimonial by his congregation, consisting of a cheque for 1,800*l.*

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, at a special church-meeting, a letter was read from the Rev. Samuel Martin, announcing his resignation of the pastorate of the church assembling at Westminster Chapel, which he has held for so many years with eminent distinction. Much regret was expressed, and a resolution was adopted appointing Mr. Martin to the honorary pastorate for life. The Rev. Henry Simon, who has been for some time Mr. Martin's co-pastor, succeeds him.

LEIGH, LANCASHIRE.—In this town last week a new Congregational chapel was opened with sermons by the Rev. J. A. Macfadyen, M.A., and the Rev. Dr. Mellor. The estimated cost is 4,500*l.*, of which 1,300*l.* has yet to be raised, and sittings are provided for 550 persons.

BIGGLESWADE.—The Rev. P. Griffith, who has been for twenty-two years pastor of the church at Biggleswade, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening, the 23rd ult. At a tea-meeting held on the following Wednesday, a purse containing 71*l.*, and an album, were presented to Mr. Griffith, who has accepted the pastorate of Union Chapel, Shirley. The Beds Union of Christians have also presented 40*l.*, to Mr. Griffith as a token of their appreciation of his services as secretary.

CAMBRIDGE.—On Tuesday last week Mr. Colman, M.P. for Norwich, laid the memorial-stone, at Cambridge, of a new Baptist chapel, to be erected at an expense of 6,000*l.* At a luncheon afterwards Mr. Colman referred to the state of political parties in the Legislature, expressing his belief that the reverses which the Liberals had met with had produced such union amongst them that when the time came for public opinion to be again tested it would be found that Liberal principles were in the ascendency. He anticipated for the sons of Non-conformists success in the struggle for University honours, now that it was declared that the Universities were for the nation and not for a sect.

BRIDGWATER.—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., recognition services of an interesting character were held at the Baptist Chapel, Bridgwater, in connection with the settlement of the Rev. H. Moore as the pastor. The Rev. G. Rogers, of London, preached in the afternoon to a large congregation. About three hundred partook of tea in the two schoolrooms, and in the evening a public meeting was held, under the presidency of J. W. Sully, Esq., the senior deacon of the church, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. W. Humphreys, B.A., of Wellington; R. James, of Yeovil; J. Tetley, of Taunton; G. Rogers, E. S. Prout, M.A. (Independent), J. C. Morrow (Wesleyan), H. Moore, the pastor; and Messrs. J. Haddon, of Wellington; T. Baker, of Burrowbridge; and J. Whitby, one of the deacons, who briefly stated

the circumstances under which Mr. Moore was invited to the pastorate. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. W. Fry, of North Curry, R. James, and T. W. Garland (Bible Christian). The meeting was well sustained, and the new minister received a hearty welcome.

VICTORIA-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DERBY.—On Sunday last special services were held at the above church in connection with the thirtieth anniversary of the settlement of the pastor, Mr. William Crosbie, M.A., LL.B. The sermon in the morning was addressed to the church; in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was observed; in the evening there was a sermon to young men. The congregations were very large, especially in the afternoon and evening. Reference was made to the gratifying progress of the church during the thirteen years. The heavy debt of 3,000*l.* on the church, which was built in 1860, was extinguished, important additions were made to the church and school premises, two mission chapels were built in populous parts of the town, and the membership of the church had increased from between 300 and 400 to between 900 and 1,000, some 1,040 having entered the fellowship of the church in the thirteen years. In a few months the centenary of the church will be celebrated, and it is probable the occasion will be made special by the inauguration of some scheme for the extension of Congregationalism in the growing town of Derby.

MR. HUGH MASON ON PRESBYTERIANISM.—At a lecture on "Worship and the Fine Arts," which was delivered on Monday evening in the Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, of London, the chair was occupied by Mr. Hugh Mason, who, in the course of his opening remarks, said that whilst he was loyal to the Christian body (Independents) with which he was connected, he was not so narrow-minded as to think that the Presbyterians ought to stay over the border, or that they had not an equal right with any other Christian denomination to plant their flag in that town. One pleasant feature of Evangelical Nonconformity was that they were ready to welcome the labours and companionship of all Evangelical Nonconformist denominations. There was plenty of room in Ashton for the Presbyterians to unfurl their flag. Although he was no advocate of the multiplication of weak and small churches where one stronger and more powerful church might be established by the union of good men who were not very widely divided in their special opinion upon religious matters, he thought that in a thriving town like that it would be a scandal to stand still and not keep abreast of the work which was evidently placed before them. He knew of no religious community which had made such rapid extensions in Lancashire of late years as the denomination of Presbyterians. They seemed to have recently shown an amount of vigour and activity and life which anyone of the other Nonconformist bodies might not improperly envy and imitate.

WATFORD.—OPENING OF A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—For some time past a congregation has assembled in the Corn Exchange, of which the Rev. A. Cave (late of Berkhamstead) has been the pastor. That congregation, with the help of friends, have now been able to build a chapel in which to worship, and on Wednesday, Sept. 26, it was opened by services in the afternoon and evening. The site is conspicuous, being in a direct line from the railway-station to the older part of the town. The new erection is intended ultimately for a lecture-hall and Sunday-school, and affords accommodation for some 350 persons. The service in the afternoon was conducted by the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Finchley, and an impressive sermon was preached to a crowded congregation by the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., of the City Temple, who took for his text the 26th verse of the 27th chapter of Acts—"I believe God." In concluding his discourse, Dr. Parker said that the Congregationalists of Watford had made a good beginning, and he made a strong appeal for help in defraying the 500*l.* that still remained to be paid on the building. Subsequently there was a tea-meeting in the Corn Exchange, and at the evening service the devotional part was conducted by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A.; the sermon preached by the Rev. T. W. Aveling, D.D., of Kingland, from the words, "But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with the Gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts." The collections during the day amounted to about 80*l.*; a sum of about 500*l.*, therefore, still remains to be raised.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—A conference on the question of holding special religious services for the people in theatres, halls, and mission-rooms was held on Tuesday night at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, under the presidency of Mr. George Williams. A letter was read from the Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the committee, in which he wrote—"By God's help our special services have done much for the religious welfare of London. It would be a source of grief and shame if these services were given up, even if reduced. It is better to go on with them reduced than to give them up altogether." The chairman said the special services had taken away a strong feeling of prejudice which had existed in the minds of many of the poor, that the ministers of religion and the rich people were combining with those who kept them down, to get them to go somewhere else than to fill their pews. That feeling existed twenty-five years ago, but the opening of theatres in the centres of population, where the people could come without money and be welcomed, and have the best seats in the theatre,

had rolled away the very strong feeling that there was a combination amongst them on the part of the religious element. During the last season 362 services had been held, and attended by 288,100 persons. Since the services commenced they had been attended by 3,590,000 persons altogether. Mr. C. M. Sawell, one of the secretaries, contrasted the number of persons who filled the public-houses in London on Sunday night and those who attend places of worship, and said that the opening of theatres had brought many who had utterly neglected Divine worship to a sense of their duty to God. Mr. Downing, whose work lay at the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, gave some interesting results of the services given there during the past season. Reports were also given by the missionaries having the charge of services at the South London Palace; the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel; the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington; the Town Hall, Shoreditch; St. James's Hall, and other public places. Very gratifying results of these missionary labours were submitted to the meeting, which pledged itself to support the committee in their good work. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

MR. DALE IN AMERICA.—We copy the following from the *Boston Congregationalist* of Sept. 19:—"The Rev. R. W. Dale, D.D., the eminent Congregational pastor of Birmingham, England, who is to deliver a course of lectures on preaching before the students of the Yale Divinity School, arrived in New York on Tuesday of last week. We take pleasure in introducing him to the American public, so far as he needs any introduction, in the following very just and fitting words of Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, in his letter of Aug. 31:—"I hope Mr. Dale may be induced to talk to you on some other subjects, on which he is generally well qualified to speak. The class of men to which he belongs is not the class from which many of your best-known English writers have been drawn. Mr. Dale is a man whose career bears no stamp of time-serving, nor has his Christianity been attended, so far as I know, with any very brilliant commercial success. The kind of Nonconformity which comes as near as possible to conformity, which holds aloof from the Church of England but uses the Church of England service, is not his. He belongs rather to the Church militant; is neither ashamed of not being a member of a State Church, nor afraid to make war on it because it is a State Church. For many years he has been one of the leading spirits of Birmingham—a town which long since placed itself at the head of liberal and radical movements, both in religion and in politics. He is the foe of clerical supremacy, one of the champions of the league, and as famous, perhaps, on the platform as in the pulpit. What I have seen of him personally has been on the platform, standing beside Mr. Bright, and beside men more radical than Mr. Bright. I suppose the cause of education owes, in some respects, as much to Mr. Dale as to any one living Englishman. He is a journalist also; edits, the organ of the Congregationalists of England, and has written much on religious theological matters in book form. If you could get him to talk to you in New York about his own country, you would hear something of the intellectual and social life of an England very different from the England of the clubs and London papers, and London society, and what are called the upper classes in general, which are for ever talking of themselves as if they were the only objects of interest in these islands. No doubt Mr. Dale's name is unknown or little known to many Americans who keep the run of English affairs. But his power, ability, character, and real influence in this country are far greater than those of many men whose names come more glibly off the tongue, and figure more often in the newspapers."

It is announced that Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. have purchased the publishing business of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., of 65, Cornhill, and 1, Paternoster-square. The new firm will carry on business at the latter address, Messrs. King's Bank and Indian Agency remaining in Cornhill.

Mr. Samuel Smiles is, the *Athenaeum* says, engaged in writing a biographical account of the late Mr. George Moore, the philanthropist, a portrait of whom, etched by M. Rajon, from a painting by Mr. Watts, executed shortly before Mr. Moore's death, will be prefixed to the memoir.

IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION THE EFFICACY OF DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL IS UNEQUALLED.—In cases of debility and defective nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Mr. Rowland Dalton, District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d., pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—[ADVT.]

Correspondence.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—We learn by telegram received yesterday from Lieut. Kitchener that he has successfully completed the task of the survey of Western Palestine. Those of your readers who have followed the history of this work will remember that we sent out Lieut. Kitchener in January last with a staff of three non-commissioned officers, to finish the survey in Galilee, to work up a small piece of country lying east of Gaza, and to revise a portion of the whole survey on the ground itself. All but the third part of this programme has now been executed, so that we may at last congratulate ourselves on the completion of what may be indisputably considered the greatest contribution ever yet made to the geography of the Holy Land. The work has been executed without any hindrance from the natives or any renewal of the outbreak which two years ago threatened to put a stop to the enterprise. No doubt this freedom from annoyance and opposition is largely due to the tact of the commanding officer. As a part of Lieut. Kitchener's work he has finished the levelling of the Lake of Galilee, for which the British Association made a grant, two years ago, of 100*l*.

The materials of the map consist of six-and-twenty sheets of plain map detail, most of which are almost ready for the engraver's hand, the hill shading for these, detailed plans of the more important ruins, and a vast collection of notes, lists of names, &c., which will form the memoirs.

Some extracts from these memoirs have been already published in the pages of our own periodical, the *Quarterly Statement*, but by far the larger part is still in Lieutenant Conder's hands to be reduced into shape.

We expect our expedition home before the end of the year.

As for the future of the society, our immediate task, which will tax our resources almost as much as if the party were in the field, will be the preparation of this mass of material and especially the map drawing. The observations of the Galilee portion are already at Southampton being worked out for us in the Ordnance Survey Department. The rest of the work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible by Lieutenant Conder in a special working office at the Royal Albert Hall.

The total number of square miles surveyed by Lieutenant Conder is 6,000, and by Lieutenant Kitchener 1,340, making a total of 7,340 in all.

The boundary line on the north has been a line drawn nearly along the course of the Leontes, and in the south a curve starting from the sea-shore at latitude 31deg. 15min., passing through Beersheba, and ending at the Dead Sea by Masada. The Jordan and the sea-coast form natural boundaries on east and west. An average of about eight times the number of names found on Van de Velde and other maps has been attained by the lists of our officers.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. HEPWORTH DIXON, Chairman
Executive Committee.

Palestine Exploration Fund, 9, Pall Mall East,
Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1877.

DADDY LONGLEGS.

There's something in this world amiss.

TENNYSON.

Life is full of mysteries, human life especially, but to the reflecting mind, animal and insect life is also replete with perplexities and apparent anomalies. That a poor little lamb should come painfully and feebly into existence, sleeping or frisking out its few short weeks of life, to be torn from its bleating dam, have its throat cut, and be eaten with mint sauce, is inscrutable. That a butterfly should burst from its shell, bright as a rainbow, glad as a poet, lovely and soft as a maiden attired for her bridal, to be gobbled up the same hour by a carrion crow or a thievish magpie, is equally mysterious. Every day, every hour, every minute of time enfolds thousands of such mysteries; every cubic foot of air contains myriads of them. Even with our weak and imperfect perception, however, we can generally discover some compensation, given by the great mother to her weak children, for the misfortunes they are especially liable to. Unlike short-sighted, grudging man, who gives his tardy, unwilling compensation after the accident has

happened, and when it is of little use, Nature gives hers beforehand, with a glorious unreckoning profusion all her own. Who can tell the joy of the skylark "panting forth his flood of rapture" at heaven's gate? Who can estimate the ecstasy of the dragonfly, as he mounts from his dark cell into the sunlight "like an embodied joy"? An hour of such bliss may be more than an age of ordinary life:—

For if we could scorn
Hate and pride and fear,
If we were things born
Not to shed a tear,

I know not how their joy we ever could come near!

There are exceptions, however, to this rule, and we sometimes find ourselves wondering at the wretchedness of some poor forlorn creature that seems to be born only to suffer, to live only to die.

Of such, the unfortunate Daddy Longlegs appears to be a striking example. His very birth is a mystery; for no one ever heard of a Mammy Longlegs, and the discovery of a Baby Longlegs has never been recorded by any naturalist. He appears to arrive instantly at full age of indiscretion, and to be gifted at once with a plentiful lack of everything but legs. As Minerva sprang full-armed from the brain of Jove, so the daddy comes full-legged from some equally wonderful source. We have all had our pity excited by a miserable being with two legs of inordinate length, but the unhappy Daddy comes shambling into life with six—two of them preposterously longer than the others, so that he is always in the way of everybody and everything, and still more in his own way. Unlucky, unloving, uneverything but leggy, his life is a burden to him from the beginning. His loneliness is complete and pitiable, for no eye ever saw him in company with one of his kind, or of any other kind. He is the pariah of insects—a childless and wifeless daddy.

Hath he a father?
Hath he a mother?
Hath he a sister?
Hath he a brother?

Hath he a dearer one still than all other?

No answer can be given, except as it regards the "dearer one," and she is an obvious impossibility; for community of feeling, a sentiment of regard, not to say respect, any course of true love between six pair of legs and nothing else, is beyond the faith of the most lively imagination. The existence of a Miss Longlegs cannot, therefore, be admitted with propriety. Eating and drinking seem to be impossible to him, for unless he puts his food into his legs there appears to be no room for it anywhere else; and even if he had a stomach there is nothing for him to put into it on the walls and ceilings he delights in, or rather desponds in. His life is one long (or short) melancholy jig, a ridiculous *pas seul* from the moment of his birth (if he is born) to that of his death, which is the culminating absurdity of his career, being generally a stupid dance round a candle or a gaslight, in which his partner is death. He advances with his six legs, burns off one of them and retires, poussettes, and advances again, and burns off another leg. Off he goes again with a buzz, and to quick time, as if relieved by his losses. He whirls and twirls about with a lively awkwardness that many a human long-legs might envy. Anon he hangs by one leg to the ceiling, as if he was trying to look at matters from another point of view. No comfort seems to be derivable from this fresh standing-place, however, for his old infatuation soon overcomes him, and after one or two meaningless gyrations, he makes a last desperate effort of imbecility, and sprawls into the very midst of the flame, where he is at once consumed, all but one leg, which, having been a misery and a burden to its owner all his lifetime, seems determined to assert itself as a nuisance to the last.

Such is the miserable life and tragic end of poor Daddy Longlegs. To us the former seems to be a mistake and the latter an unnecessary agony. But it is possible that it is not so, and that the mistake may be ours. Our knowledge is but ignorance, and our sight blindness. It is conceivable that to higher intelligences our actions may appear as absurd as those of Daddy Longlegs appear to us. Think of a seraph looking at Jones performing his *pas seul*! Suppose a clear, passionless intelligence, equal to the comprehension of every mystery save only that of Johnson's arms and legs, observant of the antics of that infatuated wretch, as he gyrates about the flame that will presently consume him down to his very shoe-buckle, and leave not a leg for him to stand upon! Imagine a "dainty spirit" looking, with microscopic eye, at Alderman Grubber at a city feast! If the poor stomachless Daddy is an object of wonder to us, what must the alderman's paunch appear to such an observer? Or suppose some angelic messenger, some

ministering spirit, speeding, with swift wing, on his errand of mercy to a distressed soul. Straight to his mark as an electric flash, he comes on the stricken man, "sitting under" a pulpit juggler, who is curing sore wounds with rose water and binding up broken hearts with a "discourse" bought for a penny on Saturday and sold again on Sunday, at a pretty profit to the smirking thief himself, but at a dead loss to the defrauded buyers. Here is a "leg" that might astonish the universe. Or perhaps the poor, crushed soul may be found on his trembling knees, behind an embroidered rag covering the broad shoulders of a priestly conjurer, performing his hocus pocus with bell, book, and candle, and playing off his "fantastic tricks before high heaven." Surely in those two legs, curtsying beneath that petticoat, suggested by a pair of black stockings, and heels absurdly turned towards the congregated dupes, there would appear a forty daddy-longleg power of imbecility, with a dash of knavery peculiar to themselves.

But it is not alone to higher intelligences that we may appear as unaccountable and ridiculous as the Daddy Longlegs appears to us. The inferior creation also may regard us with infinite wonder, and even amusement, for aught we know to the contrary. What, for instance, can the legless fish, as he swims along with graceful, undulating motion, think of the amazing monster that he sees "going" about on the shore on two prongs, while he swings two more at his side? Nay, what can he think when he sees "an actual pair, linked fin by fin most odiously," go by? He may well assert his belief that the first glimpse of such a monstrous apparition "had made his race for ever stare!" In what light can the glowworm view us as we stamp along in boots and knickerbockers, or slouch by shoeless and ragged? Does he speculate on the homogeneity of the race—so firm, so feeble; so swift, so slow; so light, so heavy; so beautiful, so ugly; so clean, so foul? Does he wonder how it is that he is so bright and full of light while that gigantic creature that passes by is so dark and gloomy? Or does he adopt the attitude and language of true Christian charity and say comfortably—

It was the self-same Power, no doubt,
Made me with light and you without.

But enough. Everything in its place, and all things in their season. Speaking of seasons, however, reminds us that the Daddy Longlegs has his season, like ourselves, which he wisely appoints after the fashionable season is over, and apparently conducts on Parliamentary principles. In the early days he fixes himself on all sixes, listens sleepily to any notice of motion which an honourable member of the House may choose to make, replies with a languid shuffle or two, or, if it is not urgent, by contemptuous disregard. As the season advances, some sweeping measure rouses him into activity, and at once all his members are excited to their utmost effort to get over it, to break out of it, to run away from it, to evade it anyhow—to do anything, indeed, but face it—that never occurs to him, the idea being altogether unparliamentary and contrary to precedent. Further on, he is all activity, and does nothing with an alacrity and fussiness that keeps the House on the alert night and day, with a persistent annoyance that can only be tolerated on the supposition that it will soon be over. When it is over, where does he go, and what becomes of him? This is the greatest mystery of all. Some think he goes to the constituency underground, and is sent back next session, or annihilated, according to his deserts. Others affirm that he becomes comatose, and, in lethargic ease, dozes through his long vacation until "the season" wakes him again to ridiculous action and spurious effort. Again, it has been asserted that, by a kindly law of compensation, after his short and miserable career, so disastrous to himself and so disgusting to others by reason of too many members, he is relegated to a sphere where there shall be no members at all.

In the judgment of charity and the spirit of hopefulness, let us believe in this last and most blissful consummation.

W. K.

Despite announcements to the contrary (says the *Athenæum*) Mr. Delane, whose health we are glad to say is greatly improved, is still acting as editor of the *Times*. He will continue to do so till he can devolve his authority upon a successor who has been prepared by him to exercise it.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin will publish early next month, "Lives of the Lords Strangford, with their ancestors and contemporaries, through ten generations," by Edward Barrington de Fonblanque.

THE WAR.

The news of the week is in almost every way adverse to the Russians, particularly in Asia. To begin with Bulgaria. An official telegram from Gorny Studen—from whence it appears the headquarters are to be removed to Sistova—dated Monday evening, says:—"The high winds and heavy rains which now prevail have rendered the roads impassable, and entirely prevent operations." We are also told in an unofficial telegram of the same date that frosty and stormy weather had rendered the bridges at Sistova and Nicopolis impracticable for vehicles during the two preceding days. In the Shipka Pass heavy rain and occasional snow have been falling for several days, and operations are impossible.

A telegram from Bucharest in the *Daily News*, dated Monday evening, says:—"In spite of bad weather, military operations are being carried on round Plevna slowly but surely. It appears that the state of the weather has been the principal reason of the delay on the part of the Roumanians in the assault on the second Grivitza redoubt. From all I hear I believe that attack will take place shortly. Preparations for a winter campaign are being pushed on in an energetic manner by both Russians and Roumanians. Hospitals are being built on both sides of the Danube by the Russians for the accommodation of 10,000 men. According to another account the works on the Russo-Roumanian approaches before Plevna are being actively carried on under the direction of Gen. Todleben, who has now inspected the entire position. Enormous quantities of ammunition are being carried up to Plevna. The whole of the Imperial Guard has not, however, got into position before the place yet, nor is likely to do so before the end of the week. We are also told that, according to the report of deserters, Osman Pasha has 10,000 sick and wounded in Plevna. An unauthenticated report is to the effect that Cherket Pasha has again got into Plevna with reinforcements, and that a considerable Turkish force, escorting a convoy, has defeated a detachment of Russian troops. We are told also that at Orhanie an entrenched camp is being prepared to which Osman Pasha may, in case of need, retreat.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says the Russian army in Bulgaria has received reinforcements, amounting in the aggregate to 92,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry, with 384 cannons. Unfortunately, these troops have arrived just as the weather seems to be breaking up, and when the transport of artillery has become well nigh impossible.

On both sides there have been considerable changes in the commands. Some days ago Mehemet Ali was recalled from Shumla by the war authorities at Constantinople, and Suleiman Pasha was appointed to succeed him, Raouf Pasha being sent to take the chief command at the Shipka Pass. According to Mehemet Ali's own account, he has been superseded because he refused to "break his neck" by running his head against a wall. He referred, of course, to the express wishes of the Sultan's advisers at Constantinople that he should attack the Russian position in front of the Lom. But Mehemet Ali is still in the Sultan's favour, and is to be sent either to Thessaly or to Nisch to command the troops stationed there to watch the movements of Serbia. Suleiman Pasha has divided his forces into three army corps, under the command of Assaf Pasha, Fazli Pasha, and Prince Hassan. He has advanced his headquarters to Jevar Chifflek, which is thought to signify an intention to continue the operations against the Lower Jantra and Biela—"weather permitting." The Czarewitch is quiescent behind his formidable entrenchments, but indulges in an occasional bombardment of Rustchuk.

The Russian changes are not without importance. Prince Imertinsky has been made chief of the staff, and General Kotzebue chief adviser of the Czarewitch. General Gourko has been promoted to the command of the entire cavalry force concentrated before Plevna; General Skobelev, to the command of the 16th Division; General Dundukoff Korsakoff, to the command of the 13th Army Corps; and General Zotoff to the command of the army corps vacated by Prince Imertinsky. It is said that General Pomerantzoff is about to replace General Kriloff in the command of the 4th Russian Army Corps.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Raouf Pasha is not to continue the attempts to force the Shipka Pass, but only prevent the Russians from crossing, if they endeavour to do so. With this view, not only no more reinforcements are to be sent up thither, but even those of his forces not required for defensive purposes are to be, and part already have been, despatched in another direction. The Turks, on their side, seem to be preparing to ward off or mitigate the blow about to be aimed by the Russians at Plevna, for all the reserves collected at different points of Roumelia have been sent across the Balkans to the new position which the Turks seem to be preparing at Orhanie for Osman Pasha to fall back upon, should he be obliged to leave Plevna. The only question is, whether he will be able to do so. The massing of the Russian Guards in the rear of the lines at Plevna looks very much as if the Muscovites were at last preparing to do what every one supposed they would do when they began their last attack—

namely, effectually close the communications of Plevna by sending a large force across the Vid to the rear of the Turkish positions."

The Prince of Montenegro, having conquered as much territory as he can be expected to hold, is anxious to enjoy a respite, and remain on the defensive. But the Turks do not take that view of things. They are continually receiving reinforcements, are preparing to retake the positions they have lost, and the Porte has summoned the Chief of the Miridites to Constantinople, on pain of the confiscation of his property.

Regarding the attitude of Serbia, we are told from Constantinople that M. Christics has formally renewed to the Porte his assurances of the pacific intentions of his Government. The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna, however, has news from Belgrade that the negotiations between the Serbian Government and M. Persiani, the Russian diplomatic agent, have finally terminated in the conclusion of an arrangement between Serbia and Russia. The despatch adds:—"Seven brigades left on Sunday for the frontier. A colonel of the Russian general staff is expected to arrive here from Gorny Studen within the next few days."

But the most important military news of the week is from Armenia, where the Russians, heavily reinforced, have made a supreme effort against Mukhtar Pasha, and have failed. The struggle began on Tuesday last week with a partial success for the forces of General Melikoff, who, "under the direction of the Grand Duke Michael," attacked and carried on that day the hill of Great Yagni, nearly destroying the Turkish detachment by which it was garrisoned. A further assault on the hill of Little Yagai was, however, repulsed, while another attack on the extreme right of the Turkish position at Kizil Tepe was so decisively defeated that the assailants were "put to disorderly flight and pursued as far as the Arpa Tchai." The position of Great Yagai, however, remained in the hands of the Russians during this and the following day; but on Thursday the captors abandoned it, by reason, according to the official account, of the difficulty of obtaining supplies of water. The battle was renewed on this day by an attack on the part of Ghazi Mukhtar on the Great Yagni hill, from which the Russians retired, and were pursued by the Ottoman cavalry as far as Karajal. The loss of the Grand Duke Michael in the three days is said, in the Turkish official account, to amount to 10,000 men, and the Russians themselves have acknowledged a loss of over 4,000 in the attack on Tuesday alone. On the whole, there can be no longer any doubt that the final attempt of the Russians to repair their damaged prestige in Armenia, has been up to the present disastrously foiled. On this point the *Daily News* says:—"Mukhtar Pasha is entitled to claim the victory in the three days' fighting before Kars, since he has frustrated the attempt of General Melikoff to cut him off from that fortress. The close of the battle, however, left each force in its old positions, and we hear of no trophies. On each side the battle was a great trial of strength, and it is demonstrated that the Russian army is not strong enough to push that of the Turks aside. Until this is done there can be no blockade of Kars. General Melikoff will now probably go into winter quarters. Mukhtar Pasha, who at first informed the Porte that the Russians had lost 10,000 men in the three days' fighting, now states that the correct number is 15,000. He might as well say 30,000. There is no doubt that during the several battles each side suffered great loss, but there is no reason whatever for supposing that the Russians lost more than the Turks."

According to a Vienna telegram, in the departments of Tiflis and Kuteis a frightful epidemic has broken out, and the mortality is enormous, especially among the villages which have been compelled to shelter the sick and wounded Russian soldiers. These men have spread contagion all around them. The army hospitals are overcrowded. The number of surgeons and physicians is terribly below what is required, and there is a great dearth of medicinal stores.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that there are 18,000 wounded at Jassy, for whom the Russian Government are utterly unable to provide adequate accommodation. Three thousand have been sent to Odessa.

A terrible railway accident has occurred between Woronesch and Nostoff on the Don. Seven railway wagons, containing nearly four hundred Abchasian prisoners on their way to Siberia, were completely destroyed, and not a single man of the Abchasians survived. They were, as usual, chained together.

It is stated from Vienna that the Messrs. Geshoff have arrived at Constantinople under an escort, to await a new trial there.

The *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna publishes the following telegram from Bucharest:—"In diplomatic circles here it is reported, with reference to the Salzburg interview, that Prince Bismarck had, on that occasion, expressed himself to the effect that, however the war might terminate, not a hair of Roumania should be touched." This rumour, it is added, has been circulated with a view to assuage the growing uneasiness in Roumania as to the fate of that country after the termination of the war.

The military correspondent of the *Times* denies that the Russians have in a general way armed the liberated Bulgarians, and incited them to avenge themselves on their old masters. Except the Bulgarian Legion, regularly enlisted, drilled, and

formed into brigades under Russian officers, the people of that unhappy country have armed themselves with weapons taken from the Turks, and much more fit for museums than for warfare.

Among other indications of the Russian determination to have another campaign is the announcement that Herr Krupp, of Essen, has received from the Russian Government an order for 700 siege, field, and mountain guns, which he has undertaken to deliver by the end of April next. It is now reported that the Emperor of Russia has resolved not to return to Russia until the conclusion of the war with Turkey.

With reference to the title "Ghazi," recently conferred upon Osman and Mukhtar Pashas, a correspondent of the *Telegraph* says:—"The word simply means: 'One who fights the enemies of the Moslem faith.' This is the restricted modern sense attached to the word. Before the propagation of Islam it meant: 'One who fought the enemy in the cause of his own people.' It then meant, according to our conventional language, 'a patriot warrior,' as it now means 'a Moslem militant.'"

It is reported from Rome that the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires has requested M. Melegari to recall the Italian Consul and Vice-Consul at Rustchuk, otherwise their *exequatur* would be withdrawn by the Porte.

The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 52,000 men up to September 27.

The *Golos* hears on good authority that the German Government has resolved to construct five large detached forts at Thorn, close to where the river Vistula leaves Russian territory. The works in connection with this frontier fortification will commence early next spring.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Vienna telegraphs:—"Trustworthy reports from Berlin state that by the Emperor William's special order a Note has been sent to Constantinople very earnestly urging that the principles of humanity should be no longer violated in the face of Europe. The Note does not exactly threaten the Turks with action, but it leaves no doubt of the real force of the high indignation felt, and that the German Government does not intend silently and indifferently to look on."

Some Turkish deserters at Belgrade assert that Osman Pasha's forces number only 40,000 men, and that there is but one physician available for each 500 wounded, of whom there are 17,000 in the hospitals.

The *Russian Agency* says, with reference to the observations of the *Daily News* respecting a mediation with the basis of the resolutions of the Constantinople Conference, that the *Daily News* forgets the circumstances which at the present time would render such a basis impossible. Even if the natural pride of Russia were left out of consideration, it is evident that the contempt with which the Turks treat Europe, would now prevent the Porte, in the present state of affairs, from accepting conditions which it declined at the Conference. In conclusion, the *Agence Russe* adds, it must be remembered that although it might then, notwithstanding great difficulties, have been possible, under certain circumstances, to maintain good relations between Christians and Mussulmans, henceforward such an attempt would not be feasible.

On Friday, after attending Divine service at the mosque, the Sultan addressed the Civic Guards, and expressed a hope that when peace was restored all would display a zeal equal to that which they had shown in battle, in co-operating for the realisation of those reforms which alone could be the basis of the future prosperity of the country.

It is stated that the Russian Government has seized, and has forbidden, under threat of the severest punishment, the circulation of ex-Professor Dragomiroff's pamphlet entitled, "Slavery and Liberty," which demands a Constitution, federal government, and religious liberty, and threatens, in case of refusal, the outbreak of a revolution.

According to a telegram of Thursday's date from Plevna, the Russians, on the 1st instant, captured a Turkish transport train with a supply of salt, quinine, and medicine, as well as 1,000 head of cattle and fifty horses. The bridge made by the Turks at Rodomirski was also successfully destroyed, as well as the telegraph wires they had restored.

An Imperial Commission appointed by the Russian Government to consider how the circular iron-clad popofkas should be employed in naval warfare has definitively pronounced them unfit for service in the open sea, and recommended that they should only be employed as floating batteries.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is stated to be again indisposed, and a recurrence of his former illness is feared.

A telegram from Schumla reports that Mr. Bright, the *Times* correspondent, has died at Varna from typhus.

It is stated from Bucharest that, owing to the unhealthy state of Gorny Studeni, the Russian headquarters will be transferred to Sistova.

It is stated from Bucharest that orders have been issued from the Russian headquarters for the immediate mobilisation of a new army corps to be sent to Bulgaria.

Twenty thousand Bulgarians, it is said, are to be enrolled in the districts of Tirnova and Gabrova, and incorporated with the remains of the Bulgarian Legion of the Balkans. They are to form a brigade of sharpshooters, with a view to reduce the number of Turks who are just now swarming in the Balkan

mountains, between the Hainkoi and Shipka Passes.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that serious frauds have come to light in connection with the new Russian Loan. The same correspondent announces the conversion of the share capital of the principal Russian railways from metallic to paper currency.

Germany intends to take diplomatic action against the Porte on account of the atrocities in Bulgaria.

The Hungarian Government have given their promised explanation of the invasion of Herr Helfy's house by the police, which led to its being supposed that Herr Helfy had been mixed up with the Magyar plot to invade Roumania on behalf of the Turks. The act of the police was stated to have been unauthorised, and the result of a misunderstanding. After a warm and protracted discussion, the House resolved by a large majority to pass to the order of the day, in accordance with a motion brought forward by the Government.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The rumour of the retirement of the Duc de Broglie and some of his colleagues has been again persistently current yesterday, but is denied by the *Français*, the duke's organ. Before the elections the Duc de Broglie is expected to make a great political speech, which will probably take the place of the second manifesto expected from the President of the Republic.

The electoral manifesto of the French Left was published on Friday. After declaring that the late Chamber acted moderately and constitutionally, the manifesto asserts that the present situation is most serious, and that unity and vigour are consequently most necessary. The future of France is at stake, and the electors have to choose between personal government, directed by priests and absolutists, and government by delegates of their own choice. Retorting the charge of being revolutionnaires on their opponents, the manifesto urges the electors neither to be intimidated from voting nor to be influenced by empty threats.

M. Paris, Minister of Public Works, has been paying a visit to Savoy, where he inspected the Mont Cenis Tunnel works, and was subsequently invited to a dinner at Modane. On being afterwards received at a neighbouring village with cries of "Vive la République!" M. Paris said—"Yes, 'Vive la République!' but let us understand each other. If you mean the Republic of order, the Conservative Republic, which alone can secure well-being and peace, I agree with you; but if you mean the other, I am sorry to say I can never agree with you."

Out of 533 constituencies there are only seven which are uncontested by the Republicans, whereas there are forty-eight which are not contested in the Conservative interest. The Republicans have only six double nominations, whereas the Right have thirty-one, the rivalry in the latter case being, of course, between Bonapartists and Royalists, and the patronage of the Government being given here to a Bonapartist and there to a Royalist. Of the members of the late Chamber there are twenty-two who do not stand again. Of these twenty-two, eleven are Republicans and the same number Conservatives, but the balance is destroyed by the death of six Republicans since the dissolution. The best known name among the new candidates is that of M. Emile Ollivier, who has for opponents both a Republican and a Ministerialist.

Appeals, verbal and otherwise, to the electors, chiefly in the advanced Liberal interest, are the most noteworthy feature of the French election proceedings. M. Littré, Senator, Academician, and advocate of Positivism, occupied four columns of *Le Temps* yesterday with a letter on the crisis of May 16. The immediate result of the triumph of the policy of Marshal MacMahon would, according to the writer, be chronic or acute discord, with every chance of terminating in the success of the Bonapartists and the re-establishment of the Empire. M. Littré continues by saying that he was witness of the invasion, the occupation of Paris, and the dismemberment of France in 1814, in 1815, and in 1870-71, which is enough for the life of one man, and that he is determined not to be the witness of a fourth Bonapartist catastrophe, but rather to demand an asylum in a foreign land.

The Comte de Montalivet, one of the few influential Liberals of Louis Philippe's reign who, with their Liberal ideas, still survive, has addressed to the *Débats* the first of three letters which will doubtless make a considerable impression. He shows that no Liberal of 1830 can doubt the un-constitutional and unparliamentary tendency of the Act of the 16th of May, and that the policy of the present Cabinet resembles that of Charles X. and Napoleon III. While rejecting any idea of a *coup d'état* as an insult to the Marshal, M. de Montalivet points out that the President has stepped on in the incline which leads the best-intentioned Governments towards that fatal plunge.

The extraordinary activity of the clerical party is gradually developing into an episcopal crusade in favour of the official candidates. The example of the Archbishop of Bourges has been followed by the episcopal magnates of Arras, Angoulême, Chambéry, Chalons, St. Flour, and St. Claude; and in all quarters of France a zealous clerical propaganda is going on both in the way of pastoral and by the no less efficacious means of the pulpit and the confessional. The watchword is "War

against the Republicans." As the Bishop of St. Claude says, the question now is to obtain elections favourable to the Holy Church and to France, her eldest daughter. Thus everywhere and on all hands in the mouth of the clergy the interests of the Church are put before those of France, and the faithful are ordered to pray for the success of the Conservative candidates because they are expected to save Rome before France, and to busy themselves with the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope before attending to the maintenance of national peace and security. It will be remembered, in connection with this subject, that in his speech at Bourges, two months ago, Marshal MacMahon talked about the phantom of some occult influence or another called "the Government of Priests," which he hastened to declare to be mere calumnia. These words, taken side by side with the facts above mentioned, are highly suggestive.

A new manifesto, already threatened with a prosecution by the Government, has been issued by M. Gambetta. It is in the form of an address to the citizens of Belleville in answer to an invitation to stand again for that arrondissement of Paris. The following are the terms of M. Gambetta's reply:—

Citizens—After four long months of suppression of Parliamentary life, entirely filled with the excesses of administrative pressure and the most deplorable proceedings of official candidature—after four months during which the French people, by its admirable patience and daily proofs of its wisdom and political maturity, has attracted to our young Republic the expressed admiration and sympathies of civilised peoples, it is at length the turn of France to speak. She will in a few days say what she thinks of the men of May 16, allies and protectors of those of December 2, servants of Henry V., agents of the Syllabus and the Pope, all of covered with the electoral patronage of the President of the Republic. Doubtless, the better to protect Republican institutions, she will say what she thinks of the personal policy of the Chief of the State, of the aristocratic and retrograde pretensions of the Cabinet presided over by the Duc de Broglie; she will say what she thinks of the unjustifiable dissolution of the Republican and Liberal majority which she had, by nearly 5,000,000 votes charged with the execution of her will; she will say what she thinks of the Government of Combat, of the vexations directed against the vendors and distributors of journals, clerks, publicans, the most modest *employés*—in fact, of that miserable war waged against the weak; she will say what she thinks of the pretensions of power to impose on her for three years to come officers of every kind in open hostility with her elected; she will say what she thinks of the projects and plots of the Monarchical coalition which prepare for her, at the end of three years of struggle and intestine divisions, for 1880, a terrible crisis, perhaps a revolution; she will say what she thinks of that fifty press which is permitted with impunity to invoke brute force against the elected of universal suffrage, and to traduce our noble and valiant army, to-day the *élite* of the nation, and the supreme hope of our Fatherland; she will say what she thinks of the policy inaugurated by the letter of May 16, which dismissed the Republican Ministry, of the order of the day addressed to the troops at the review of July 2, of the Presidential Message of Sept. 19, of all that system of Government which the Chief of the Executive Power claims as a right anterior to the Constitution. France will also say that, in a spirit of equality and democracy, she desires the Republic as the Government necessary to her restoration and her greatness. She will declare that she intends to have done with anarchy and dictatorships; peacefully to accomplish the French Revolution; to develop, by national education, the intelligence of all her children, by assuring, by internal and external peace, the general prosperity, and by founding on liberty and justice, not the moral order, but the Republican order. She will say that she intends that the State, like the commune—the nation, like the individual—must be definitively freed from clerical domination; that the priest must be restricted and confined to the temple, the teacher to the school, the magistrate to the bench, and the public force shall only be employed in the service of the law. My profound conviction, founded on certain basis, permits me to affirm without temerity, within eight days of the polling, that France, in spite of all the manoeuvres directed against the liberty of its votes, will repudiate administrative pressure, stigmatise the official candidature and its agents, and cast away the Royalists, Caesarians, and Clericals, the rogues as well as the madmen; she will condemn the dictatorial policy, she will leave to the Chief of the Executive Power, transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, only the alternative to submit or to resign (*de se soumettre ou de se démettre*). As for us, sure of the support of the country thus solemnly declared, we shall know how to make her will respected, notwithstanding the resistance of a powerless and incorrigible minority. Without passion, without weakness, without anger, we shall do our duty. The union of all good Frenchmen, Republicans by reason or by birth, workmen, peasants, *bourgeois*, men of labour and economy, will preserve us in the path of wisdom and render us invincible for the Fatherland and the Republic.

A letter has been addressed by M. Jules Grévy to the electors of the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris, which just now is particularly important from the fact that he, as well as being the candidate for the seat left vacant by M. Thiers, is also the Opposition President of the Republican party. He says:—"The Chamber of Deputies elected last year in order to take part with the two other Powers in the application of the new Constitution was an exact representative of France; it was composed, like the country herself, of a strong Republican majority and of a minority formed of Legitimists, Orleanists, and Imperialists. Like France, it wished for liberty, order, peace, labour, and security; it was animated by a grand spirit of moderation and concord. Confidence was restored, and affairs had begun to resume their old course, when suddenly, and against all expectation—with-

out any conflict having been raised between the Powers—the Chamber of Deputies was adjourned for a month and then dissolved. What had the Chamber done to merit this treatment? It had come, you are told, to mistake the part of authority which belongs to the President of the Republic, to contest the legitimate influence of the Senate, and to substitute the despotism of a new Convention for the necessary equilibrium of the Powers established by the Constitution." M. Grévy then proceeds to examine these charges, which he says ought to be proved by facts; but when did the Chamber misconceive the authority belonging to the President of the Republic? On the contrary, M. Grévy says the Chamber never passed a single vote which touched even indirectly the authority of the President. In reply to the second accusation, that the Chamber contested the legitimate influence of the Senate, he points out that the Chamber pushed the spirit of conciliation so far that it always yielded on legislative points in which it found itself at variance with the Upper House; as, for instance, in the cases of the Law on Higher Education, the Municipal Law, and the Budget. Passing to the official candidates which are now before the public, the ex-President of the Chamber points out that there is not a single Republican of any shade whatever amongst them.

M. Louis Blanc on Sunday afternoon addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Fifth Arrondissement, and said that the enterprise of May 16 was the work of clericalism, which, if successful, would render that influence all-powerful.

M. de Fourtou has addressed a sharp circular to the prefects, directing them to take instant and stringent proceedings against what he calls the "agents of disorder" who continue to spread in provinces—notwithstanding repeated disavowals on the part of the Head of the State—the idea that the Government is allowing itself to be so influenced by clericalism as to pursue a course of policy of a nature to compromise the maintenance of peace.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin on Monday for Varzin.

The Roman Congregation has pronounced against the canonisation of Christopher Columbus.

The steamer *Olga*, with the *Obelisk* in tow, left Gibraltar on Monday in fine weather for Falmouth.

The Colorado electors have rejected a Constitutional amendment conferring the suffrage on women.

The health of the Pope still continues good. He held an audience on Saturday and delivered a short discourse and benediction to his visitors.

In Berlin two out of every seven children born remain unbaptized, and three-fourths of the marriages are contracted without any religious ceremony.

An unfavourable account is given of the results of the Russian harvest. It is stated that both as regards quality and quantity the yield in no way answers anticipations.

For three days and nights the Suez Canal was recently blockaded by the grounding of the Irrawaddy steamer. The vessel's cargo was discharged, and she was at length, by great efforts, got afloat. The passage is now clear.

Large quantities of gold and silver jewellery, says the *Calcutta Leader*, are daily sold in the Bangalore market. The pressure of famine is so great on the people that ornaments are disposed of at fifty and seventy-five per cent. less than their original cost.

A NEW COMET.—The *Paris Bulletin International* of the 4th inst. announces the discovery of a comet by M. Tempel, at Florence, on the 2nd. Right ascension 23h. 51m., declination 10 deg. 19 min. south; diurnal motion in R.A. 5 min., in declination 63 min., both diminishing. It is described as small, bright, and with tail.

AMERICAN POLITICS.—The question of the next Presidency was the occasion of a grand squabble at a meeting of the New York Democratic Convention on Thursday. The members were divided into Tammany and anti-Tammany factions. The latter, representing Tilden, desires to renominate the present State officers, thus retaining the control of their party, with the intention of electing Tilden a United States Senator and renominating him President in 1880. The Tammany partisans, on the other hand, oppose Tilden, preferring McClellan or Bayard for President, and advocate new State officers, thus controlling the organisation against Tilden. The Tammanies got the best of it, by 169 to 114.

THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA.—The tone of the native Indian press (according to the *Calcutta correspondent of the Times*) is growing daily more seditions and insolent. The cause is probably, the correspondent thinks, nothing more than the novel feeling of delight arising from the absolute and licensed freedom to abuse those in authority, unrestrained by the sense of decency and propriety which governs the freedom of the English press. It cannot be doubted, however, that the consequences may be mischievous, and, unless its tone be greatly moderated, active measures will be taken before long to compel respect for decency and law.

THE FAMINE AND RAINFALL IN INDIA.—According to official reports, rain commenced to fall on Saturday last throughout the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajpootana, the Punjab, and parts of Bom-

bay. There is every sign of its continuance. A telegram in the *Times* says that reports from Madras continue satisfactory. A good general rain has fallen over the whole province. Harvesting is going on and prices are falling. The total number on the relief works for the week ended October 4 was 628,259, showing an increase of 13,603 over last week. The number gratuitously fed was 1,603,721, showing a decrease of 46,538. In Mysore there has been excellent rain, and prospects are favourable. The decrease in the number receiving gratuitous relief is 46,791. The number employed on the relief works was 53,745, being an increase for the week of 144, while the number in receipt of gratuitous relief is 208,683, or a decrease of 12,493. In Bombay good rain has fallen. There has been a decrease for the week of 22,950 in the number of adults on the relief works, and of young children the decrease has been 10,195, but there is an increase of 2,523 in the number of those in receipt of charitable relief. Prices, though somewhat easier, still press severely on the poorer classes.

INSURRECTION IN SAMOA.—News just received from the island of Samoa up to July 12 gives particulars of a serious revolt which occurred there. It appears that for some time previous to that date much dissension existed amongst the natives, and on the departure of the German war-vessel *Augusta* for Sydney the discontent actually broke out. Many of the natives, armed with various descriptions of weapons, took up a strongly-entrenched position round Apia, and remained there for some time without taking any active measures. A large body of the king's forces on July 12 quietly surrounded the entrenchments of the insurgents, while the chiefs on either side engaged in a palaver. During the progress of the parley the king's forces suddenly closed in and opened an effective fire on the rebels, killing about 100 of them instantly. The latter, however, resisted vigorously for some time, but on the following morning the whole of them surrendered to the King, who set them at liberty after depriving them of their arms. After the battle the dead bodies were treated most horribly, the heads being severed from the trunks and paraded about on poles by the victors, who every now and then performed war dances around them. The Steinberger party predominated at the time of the forwarding of the despatches.

Epitome of News.

Her Majesty the Queen visited the Princess of Wales at Abergeldie on Saturday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. The Lord Chancellor and the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D., arrived at the castle, and dined with the Queen. The latter preached on Sunday at Crathie church.

The Prince of Wales, probably accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will visit Dartmouth the week after next, for the purpose of seeing the two young princes, Albert Victor and George, comfortably quartered on board the training-ship for naval cadets, the *Britannia*.

The Duke of Connaught arrived in Belfast on Friday morning from Glasgow, and left by train for Monaghan, where he inaugurated a public fountain as a memorial to the late Lord Rossmore, who was killed about two years ago while riding a steeple-chase at Croydon.

The American minister and Mrs. Pierpont lunched with the Royal household at Balmoral on Wednesday, after which they were received by the Queen and Royal family.

The first Cabinet Council since ministers dispersed for their holidays was held on Wednesday afternoon, all the members of the Council having arrived in town to attend it.

Lord Beaconsfield has gone to Brighton for a few weeks. Lord Derby left on Saturday for Knowsley. All the Cabinet Ministers have now left London.

The *Times* is asked to state that Mr. Gladstone's intended visit to Ireland will be of a purely personal and private character.

Earl and Countess Russell have returned to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park, from a two months' residence at St. Peter's, Thanet. The venerable earl is reported to be in excellent health.

The order of the 27th January last, prohibiting the landing in Great Britain of cattle brought from a port or place in Belgium or the German Empire, has been revoked by the Privy Council.

The Earl of St. Germans died on Sunday at his seat, Port Eliot, Cornwall, at the age of seventy-nine. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Eliot, who was created a peer seven years ago.

The Rev. Dr. McCarthy, rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, died suddenly, it is supposed of heart disease, on Saturday morning, in a railway-carriage at Sandycove, which he had just hurriedly entered. Dr. McCarthy was a prominent member of the Irish Church Missions Society.

The strike in the cotton trade at Bolton shows no signs of coming to a termination. Upwards of 12,000 persons are idle, and the loss in wages during the last five weeks is estimated at 50,000*l.* About 11,000*l.* has been given as strike pay.

The Bishop of Manchester preached at Oldham on Sunday, and at the close of his discourse drew a graphic picture of the distress prevailing in Bolton by reason of the strike, and warned his hearers against lightly entering upon a similar struggle at Oldham. He earnestly urged that every possible means might be tried to bring about a good understanding before the parties resorted to what was

"practically a declaration of war between capital and labour."

William Gale successfully completed his remarkable walking feat at Lillie-bridge on Saturday afternoon. He is said to have appeared perfectly calm and collected at the conclusion of his fifteen hundredth mile, and was very cordially cheered by the crowd of spectators who had assembled to witness the close of this strange pedestrian freak. The walk was begun on August 29.

The largest quantity of beef that has come to hand in a similar period for some months past from America was landed at Liverpool last week. It consisted of 2,818 quarters and 820 sides of beef. In live stock there were brought during the week 287 oxen and 624 sheep, whilst the arrivals of fresh butter amounted to 3,820 packages and 243 firkins.

It is the intention of Sir Allen Young, it is stated, to have the *Pandora* refitted, with a view to another start for the Arctic Regions next spring. Sir Allen will most probably try the Spitzbergen route, in preference to Smith's Sound, which has now been so fully explored.

The parishioners of Harrow have decided to have a school board. The proposal was made at a public meeting by the Rev. Dr. Butler, seconded by Colonel Talbot, and carried by a large majority. The dissentient minority did not demand a poll.

The Conference of the British Sanitary Institute at Leamington was brought to a close on Friday. The Secretary of the London Cremation Society exhibited models and diagrams in explanation of the process of cremation, and contended for its superiority over the ordinary mode of burial. The cost of a "cremation apparatus" was stated to be under 1,000*l.*

The *Liverpool Post* reports that Over Darwen has again been visited by an epidemic of fever, which is believed to be of the typhoid kind. Four persons have already succumbed.

Application was made on Saturday, at the Dublin Police-court, on the behalf of Mr. Philip Callan, M.P., for a criminal information against Mr. Daniel Sullivan, M.P., editor of the *Nation*, for a libel contained in a postcard, accusing Mr. Callan of disgraceful conduct in divulging the proceedings of a Home Rule meeting held at Westminster. An ample apology, with payment of the applicant's costs, was tendered and accepted.

The session at Owens College, Manchester, was opened on Wednesday. The Bishop, who presided, referred to the movement for obtaining a University charter for the college. It was meeting, he said, with a strenuous opposition, but he asked whether it might not be possible to obtain an association of the various bodies who were putting forth their claims with the view of founding a great University for the North of England? Turning next to what he characterised as the very remarkable address which Professor Tyndall delivered at Birmingham on Monday night, his lordship observed that the farther one got back the more it seemed to him that the theory of evolution not only presupposed and postulated an intelligent Creator, but also presupposed and postulated the actual interfering presence of a personal Creator at every stage of its operations.

The coroner's inquiry into the death of Frederick John Chalkley, which occurred at the House of Detention, where the deceased was placed on the charge of having been concerned in the outrage and burglary at the house of Mr. Braham, in the City-road, on the night of September 8, was brought to a close on Friday. The jury, after three-quarters of an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of accidental death, and said that Detective Allingham was much to blame in moving the deceased against the wishes of the hospital authorities, and that in future written authority should be obtained before the removal of any person charged with crime. The jury added an expression of opinion that the deceased was in no way connected with the burglary, and said they hoped the Treasury would give something towards the expense which his mother, a widow, had been put to. Mr. Braham said he would give the widow £10.

The new municipal buildings which it is proposed to erect in George-square, Glasgow, will cost 375,000*l.*

Mr. Baum's application for a music and dancing licence for Cremorne Gardens has been withdrawn, as it is the intention of the owner of the property to convert it into building sites.

The Oxford University Commissioners, it is rumoured, propose to devote the first year to taking evidence; they will then lay down principles; and, lastly, will receive and adjudicate upon the schemes of the various colleges.—*Academy.*

The Bank of England, on Thursday, raised its minimum rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent. The advance is due to the revived export of gold to Germany and to the probability of a large demand from America. There is an impression that the value of money has not yet reached its highest point.

At Stafford, on Thursday, a publican named Moore was convicted of adulterating his beer with an intoxicating drug known as grains of paradise, and was fined 50*l.*

Sir John Bennett has for the third time been elected alderman of the ward of Cheap. At the poll on Wednesday the numbers were:—For Sir John Bennett, 210; and for Mr. E. Biffitt, 107.

A conference of librarians commenced on Tuesday at the London Institution, under the presidency of Mr. J. Winter Jones, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, who delivered an inaugural

address on the subject of printing, and the formation of collections of books. He advocated the establishment of libraries for general readers in all localities. The conference on Wednesday discussed the question to what extent novel reading at the public expense should be allowed, and the subject of cataloguing.

Dr. Erasmus Wilson, who has provided the funds for bringing *Cleopatra's Needle* to England, has written to express a hope that in accordance with the suggestion of Lord Harrowby, the obelisk will be placed in Parliament-square.

The Birmingham School Board, on Wednesday, resolved that a memorial should be presented to the Educational Department to take steps for obtaining a Royal Commission to consider the present conditions of spelling in the English language, and the possibility of adopting some measure of reform.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday a resolution was proposed by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, and, after some discussion, adopted, to the effect that the School Management Committee should prepare a memorial to be submitted to Government urging the desirability of establishing a secondary school in each school board division of the metropolis, where pupils passing from the elementary schools might continue their education. The Educational Endowments Committee was also instructed to consider what funds might be available for such schools, in order that they might not be an additional burden to the ratepayers.

The attempt of the Birmingham Conservatives to disfranchise over six thousand Liberals, chiefly working men, in that borough, has proved a failure. After a fortnight's struggle before the revising barrister, the bulk of the objections were withdrawn in consequence of the strongly-expressed views of the court. The result is that the Liberals have placed many hundreds of new voters on the register, while a mere handful of the Tory objections were sustained. The same trick is, however, being repeated in the revision of the municipal register, the Tories having made between 6,000 and 7,000 objections, while the Liberals have sent in 8,500 claims. As the revision must be completed before the 15th inst., it is suspected that the Tory manœuvre has been adopted to prevent the influx of new Liberal voters.

The Earl of Kimberley presided at a dinner of the North Walsham Agricultural Association on Friday, and, speaking upon the war in the East, said it was important that Englishmen should keep their heads cool. He believed that not a single statesman in Europe had a clear idea of what was most expedient for any country to do. He did not believe it possible longer to keep up the system by which Turkey was made a bulwark against Russia. The difference between Russians and Turks was that there was hope of the former advancing in civilisation, but not of the latter. As long as the Turks maintained the present system of government they would be a constantly-recurring danger in the East. Thus far only he sympathised with Russia, but his sympathies were subordinate to the just and reasonable interests of this country, and while sympathising with the oppressed Christians in Turkey, we were entitled to consider those interests. The wisest policy was that pursued by the Government with the general approval of both parties—the policy of waiting and watching events without taking sides.

The Marquis of Hartington has telegraphed to the President of the Aberdeen Liberal Association to say he regrets that he will not be able to visit Aberdeen on the occasion of the forthcoming Liberal gathering in Scotland.

It is stated at Shrewsbury that it has been decided to again bring forward Mr. Alderman James Figgins in the Conservative interest for the borough at the next election, in conjunction with Mr. C. Donaldson Hudson.

The Edinburgh Town Council have resolved to invite Lord Shaftesbury, who is at present residing in Scotland, to pay a visit to Edinburgh, when it is proposed to present his lordship with the freedom of the city.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Monday says that with another week of fine weather good progress has been made in the north, and that another week or two will see the harvest nearly completed. The reports as to potatoes are bad, but the fine weather of the past three weeks has done something to arrest the spread of disease, which threatened in many districts to be almost totally destructive.

Robert Watson Boyd, of Newcastle, and John Higgins, of Shadwell, on Monday rowed upon the Thames for the aquatic championship of England and 200*l.* a side. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, Higgins winning by several lengths in twenty-four minutes ten seconds.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, presided on Monday evening over the public opening of a new school in Westcott-street, Southwark, with accommodation for 818 children. The cost of the building and site amounts to 14,060*l.*

Sir Hardinge Giffard made a speech at Launceston, on Thursday, upon the Eastern Question, in which he stated that England was bound by treaty to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; that "Russian atrocities" were as bad as "Turkish atrocities"; that "the agitation of last autumn was a mistake"; and that the Government had secured the confidence of the people by doing their duty "in the interests of the country they are governing." He held it a duty to maintain our Indian possessions, for what chance would there be of Christianising the Hindoos if India were lost?

and called on all patriots to help the Government, "in order that England might speak with united voice." He denied that the Government had ever made light of atrocities in Bulgaria.

Miscellaneous.

THE BARNARDO INQUIRY.—The arbitrators, J. B. Maule, Esq., Q.C.; Canon Miller, D.D.; and W. Graham, Esq., held two meetings last week, and agreed upon the substance of their award. The protracted length of the inquiry, the number and variety of the issues raised, and the vast mass of evidence laid before them, have necessitated long and careful deliberation. The actual terms of the award will now be soon agreed upon, and the documents will be ready to be "taken up" by the parties as soon as possible.—*The Record*.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE.—On Wednesday evening last a very pleasant gathering took place in the large dining-hall of Milton Mount Congregational College for Girls, where, by the kind invitation of Miss Hadland, a large number of ladies and gentlemen had the pleasurable opportunity of witnessing "Rob Roy" (Mr. Macgregor) distribute the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates in connection with the Kensington Science and Art Classes, the winners being pupils at this college and the Milton Mount High School for Girls. Amongst the visitors were the Rev. H. C. Wilson, M.A., Presbyterian (who performed the duties of chairman), and Mrs. Wilson, the Rev. F. A. Marsh, M.A. (Episcopalian), Capt. J. H. Sankey, J. Elkin, Esq., and Mrs. Elkin, G. Spain, Esq., and Mrs. Spain, J. C. Armstrong, Esq., &c., &c.

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR ON THE OPIUM TRADE.—In the course of his reply to an address promoted by the Society of Friends on the question of the opium traffic, the Chinese Ambassador in London said: "The total annual import duties collected on opium in China amount to but 600,000*l.* or 700,000*l.*, together with the Pekin duties 1,000,000*l.* The sum is not great, and its collection cannot have much effect on foreign trade. The Chinese Government now contemplate taking measures to prohibit opium-smoking in China, and thus it may be hoped that the use of the drug will gradually diminish. For two years India has suffered much from famine, and the people from want of food. This want is in a great measure owing to so much land being devoted to the cultivation of the poppy, by which that of cereals for the sustenance of the people is curtailed. When, therefore, there is a drought, the people, unless they have accumulated stores, cannot tide over the misfortune. Thus the evil of opium, by the substitution of the poppy for the more legitimate tillage of the corn-fields, is seen to be greatly felt even in India. If, therefore, India could be persuaded to grow cereals instead of opium a great step would be gained towards the future support (in case of similar calamities) of the people. The Chefoo Convention has now been in existence for over a year; both China and foreign nations are fully aware of its stipulations, which have on neither side given rise to suspicion. It is therefore desirable to dissuade the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce from protesting against its ratification, as by such ratification many interests will be secured."

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT EXETER.—Sir Stafford Northcote, presiding on Monday at the annual meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce, said the results of the first half of the current financial year were not of so brilliant a character as could be desired, but, at the same time, they ought not to be described as gloomy. Referring to the war, he described it as one of surprises. Prophecies had been very freely uttered that it was impossible that the conflict could terminate in one campaign, and that it was hopeless to expect that a settlement could be arrived at until a decisive superiority had been gained. He could not help thinking that there might be a surprise in that direction which might discredit the prophecies which had been uttered. One thing was certain, that the gallantry displayed on either side was such that if an opportunity should arise for a peaceful settlement both parties might accept such settlement without it being supposed for a moment that either had sacrificed its honour in the matter of military reputation. Sir Stafford would not deny that the present was a time of anxiety as regarded our commercial and financial progress, but he trusted that trade would improve, and that the principle of free trade inaugurated during the stagnation thirty-five years ago, would be maintained. He alluded to the retaliation advocated by some because certain countries had not adopted our example in the matter of free trade; but to reimpose protective duties would be most injurious to this country, and would damage in the end every branch of industry. Sir Stafford strongly urged his fellow-countrymen to abstain from the first step of what he believed would be a most unfortunate movement of retrogression, and he felt that it would be very sad if we now reversed the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and revived those restrictions which it was so much to his glory to remove.

Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., is said to be the author of a recently issued brochure, entitled "Fatal Days; Notes by an Amateur on France, Europe, and the 16th of May."

Cleanings.

Jones and his wife agree grandly on one point; she thinks more of him than any one else in the world, and so does he.

A reporter for a Wisconsin newspaper writes, "Those who personally know our esteemed fellow-citizen, Colonel Jones, will regret to hear that he was brutally assaulted last evening, but not killed."

A youth refused to take a pill. His crafty mother thereupon placed the pill in a preserved pear, and gave it to him. Presently she asked—"Tom, have you eaten the pear?" He replied—"Yes, mother; all but the seed."

"I say, Paddy, that is the worst-looking horse you drive I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up?" "Fat him up, is it? Faix! the poor baste can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now," replied Paddy.

A Scotch minister, meeting one of his parishioners, asked her if she was pleased with the sermon that he had preached the previous day. On receiving a reply in the affirmative, he inquired if she understood it all. "Eh! mon," exclaimed the lady, "would I hae the presumption?"

A child, on being shown the picture of Daniel in the lions' den, began to cry, "Don't cry, pet," said the mother. "God won't let them harm a hair of his head." "Oh! I ain't crying for that. But just see that little lion, Daniel is so small, it won't get a taste!"

A gentleman recently sent to know if he was to appear at C.'s suburban house in dress-clothes, or if it was merely a chop and a smoke he was invited to. Thereon C. telegraphed—"You must wear a 'tail coat.'" Struck by the brevity of the communication, the young lady at the telegraph office inquired, "Is that all, sir?" Poor C. who is very bashful, was horrified, and hastily added, "and your other evening clothes."

Our lively contemporary, *Mayfair*, not only endorses the story in our last from a New Zealand paper, relative to the large bet depending on the proclamation of Napoleon IV. as Emperor of the French during the lifetime of the Earl of Dudley, but claims that the statement originally appeared in its very first number, and came directly from a gentleman immediately concerned. As *Mayfair* says, the paragraph seems to be making its leisurely tour of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC INGENUITY.—A London contemporary, in an account of the Diocesan Conference at Wells, makes the dean declare that he was ready "to wear a coat with a dozen sleeves if anybody would give it to him." This amazing proposal seems to have been the invention of some able telegraph clerk, the dean having really confined himself to a promise to wear "a cope with decent sleeves" if it were provided for him.

M. THIERS' LOVE OF FLOWERS AND BIRDS.—The *Telegraph* says:—"It is related of M. Thiers that he was passionately fond of flowers and birds; that every recess in his house was fitted up either as an aviary or a conservatory; that on the landings of the great staircase were gorgeous groups of tropical ferns and magnificently-tinted heavily-odoured exotics; and that here and there were large cages, carefully provided with running water, fresh green plants, and cunning niches of rockwork, in which bright-feathered little creatures from the tropics plumed their gay pinions, hovered to-and-fro like butterflies, and piped their dulcet notes."

THE PERSONALITY OF SATAN.—If the *Germania*, an Ultramontane journal, is to be believed, the question of the personality of the devil is finally settled. There were recently, as everybody knows, or ought to know, a series of manifestations of the Virgin at Dittrichswalde. The cure now writes to say that the apparitions have been varied by visits from quite another person. On the very tree on which the Virgin was accustomed to show herself to the devout, a volume of fire suddenly darted up, developed into a distinct but apparently indescribable form, jumped clean over the church, descended on the other side in the shape of a fireball, and disappeared. Dittrichswalde is, as may be supposed, in a state of great excitement at this active opposition on the part of Satan, and the price of beds in the place is beginning to go up rapidly.—*Mayfair*.

THE PARROT AND THE MARSHAL.—An amusing story reaches us through a private source from Paris. At a third-rate *café* in that city, frequented by Bonapartists and a few old Legitimists, has been kept a tame parrot, celebrated for its ill-nature and its aptitude for learning the latest slang phrase. The nickname of the "Marshal" has been bestowed upon Poll by his admirers, on account of a real or fancied resemblance in the bird's countenance to that of the President. During the last fortnight the "Marshal" has been taught by the landlord—who is a strong adherent of the present régime—to scream out, to the intense gratification of the customers, MacMahon's famous declaration:—"Here I am, and here I shall stay!" An old Gambettist, who dwells next door to the *café*, and who has repeatedly suffered from the pranks of the parrot during the bird's incursions on the small garden at the back of his premises, felt himself aggrieved beyond endurance at this last insult, and determined on revenge. He set a trap accordingly in his garden, and awaited the next onslaught on his pet marigolds. Within a few hours the screams of the parrot announced his capture, and his enemy rushed out bent on handing him over to his owner, and demanding satisfaction for the bird's tricks. No sooner had he reached the

garden than Poll, firmly fixed in the trap, screamed out as defiantly as ever, "Here I am, and here I shall stay!" "Pardieu!" yelled the old Republican, delighted beyond measure at the joke, "that you may if you wait for me to release you; and if your crack-brained prototype, the President, proves as true a prophet as you have been, I'll forgive all your misdeeds, past and future."—*Echo*.

THE COMING WINTER.—Mr. Piazzi Smith, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, writing to *Nature*, predicts a hard winter. He says:—"Having recently computed the remaining observations of our earth thermometers here, and prepared a new projection of all the observations from their beginning in 1837 to their calamitous close last year, results generally confirmatory of those arrived at in 1870 have been obtained, but with more pointed and immediate bearing on the weather now before us. The chief features undoubtedly deducible for the past thirty-nine years, after eliminating the more seasonable effects of ordinary summer and winter are:—1. Between 1837 and 1876 three great heat-waves, from without, struck this part of the earth—viz., the first in 1846-5, the second in 1858-0, and the third in 1858-7. And unless some very complete alteration in the weather is to occur, the next such visitation may be looked for in 1879-5, within limits of half-a-year each way. 2. The next feature in magnitude and certainty is that the periods of minimum temperature, or cold, are not either in, or anywhere near, the middle time between the crests of those three chronologically identified heat-waves, but are comparatively close up to them on either side, at the distance of about a year and a-half, so that the next such cold wave is due at the end of the present year. This is, perhaps, not an agreeable prospect, especially if political agitators are at this time moving among the colliers, striving to persuade them to decrease the output of coal at every pit's mouth." [We might express regret at this prospect, but does any autumn come round when a severe winter, though not, perhaps, on so high an authority, is not predicted?]

SLATE-WRITING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Alfred R. Wallace sends the following story to the *Spectator*, considering that it affords a demonstration of the reality of the phenomenon of slate-writing and the absence of imposture, from which there seems no escape:—"The sitting was at a private house in Richmond on the 21st of last month. Two ladies and three gentlemen were present, besides myself and the medium, Dr. Monck. A shaded candle was in the room, giving light sufficient to see every object of the table round which we sat. Four small and common slates were on the table. Of these I chose two, and after carefully cleaning and placing a small fragment of pencil between them, I tied them together with a strong cord, passed around them both lengthways and crosswise, so as effectually to prevent the slates from moving on each other. I then laid them flat on the table, without losing sight of them for an instant. Dr. Monck placed the fingers of both hands on them, while I and a lady sitting opposite me placed our hands on corners of the slates. From this position our hands were never moved, till I untied them to ascertain the result. After waiting a minute or two, Dr. Monck asked me to name any short word I wished to be written on the slate. I named the word 'God.' He then asked me to say how I wished it written. I replied 'lengthways of the slate;' then if I wished it written with a large or a small 'g,' and I chose a capital 'G.' In a very short time writing was heard on the slate. The medium's hands were convulsively withdrawn, and I then myself untied the cord (which was a strong silk watch-guard, lent by one of the visitors), and on opening the slates, found on the lower one the word I had asked for, written in the manner I had requested, the writing being somewhat faint and laboured, but perfectly legible. The slate with the writing on it is now in my possession. The essential features of this experiment are—that I myself cleaned and tied up the slates, that I kept my hand on them all the time, that they never went out of my sight for a moment, and that I named the word to be written and the manner of writing it after they were thus secured and held by me. I ask, how are these facts to be explained, and what interpretation is to be placed upon them?" Mr. Edward T. Bennett was present on this occasion, and certifies that Mr. Wallace's account of what happened is correct.

Messrs. R. Bentley and Son's announcements for the autumn include the first volume of Mr. Abbott's long-promised translation of Professor Duncker's "History of Antiquity," Dr. Doran's new book which we mentioned last week, "London in the Jacobite Times," Mr. T. A. Trollope's "Life of Pius IX," which we have also spoken of; "The History of the Indian Navy," by Lieutenant C. R. Low; "The Correspondence of Honoré de Balzac," translated by Mr. C. Lamb Kenney; "Through Holland," by Mr. C. W. Wood; "Old Paris and its Literary Salons," by Lady Jackson; "Among the Spanish People," by the Rev. Hugh James Rose, author of "Untroubled Spain," &c.; "Memoirs of Madame de Staël" (Mlle. de Launay), from the original by Miss Selina Bathurst; "A Book of Musical Anecdotes," by Mr. Frederick Crowest, author of the "Great Tone Poets"; a new edition of "The Life of Theodore Edward Hook," by R. H. D. Barham; and "Five Years' Penal Service," by One Who Endured It.—*Athenaeum*.

DALDY, ISBISTER, AND CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

BISHOP EWING'S MEMOIR.

MEMOIR OF ALEXANDER EWING, D.C.L., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. By the Rev. A. J. ROSS, B.D., Vicar of St. Philip's, Stepney. Demy 8vo, with Portrait and Illustrations, 21s.

"Mr. Ross has given an interesting and touching picture of the noble-hearted man who devoted his life and his fortune to the improvement of the Western Highlands, and who sympathised with what was best and wisest in the spirit of the age in which he lived."—Athenæum.

"A high-minded man, full of culture, tolerance, and moral chivalry, bold in expressing what he held was true, and brave in defending those, whatever their views might be, who did the same; a gentleman in courtesy; a Christian in all reality, possessed of deep religious feelings and of fine spiritual instincts. . . . The present memoir is written with good sense, good taste, and in admirable tone."—Sco'sman.

"We can cordially commend this volume as one of special interest, and as, in many respects, an important contribution to the recent literature of the Church. Incidentally it throws no little light on some of the great movements which have exercised the thoughts and feelings of the religious world in the last thirty years, and more particularly on those which have taken place within the borders of the Church of England."—Scottish Guardian.

"A man of wide sympathies, truly catholic in feeling, and generous in his estimates. Nothing could be finer than some of the bishop's letters from the Continent."—British Quarterly Review.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF THE AUTHOR OF "THE SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY." Post 8vo, 6s. 6d.

LITTLE RAINBOW: a Story of Navy Life. By Mrs. CHARLES GARNETT. Sewed, 61.

OUR INHERITANCE IN THE GREAT PYRAMID. By Professor PIAZZI SMYTH, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Large post 8vo, 18s.

CLIMATE AND TIME IN THEIR GEOLOGICAL RELATIONS. By JAMES CROLL, LL.D., F.R.S., of H.M. Geological Survey. With Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 24s.

"One of the most philosophical contributions to the science of Geology within the last half century. Every page is distinguished by close and earnest thought, and the conclusions arrived at are the result of striking powers of deductive analysis."—Athenæum.

SCRIPTURE DIFFICULTIES EXPLAINED BY SCRIPTURE REFERENCES; or, The Bible its own Interpreter. By THOMAS SPALDING. Post 8vo, 6s. 6d.

"Sober, strong common-sense. . . a deep, manly, devout religiousness. . . of special value to ordinary readers of the Bible. It will throw light upon many difficult passages, and do this in the best way, viz., by supplying principles of interpretation applicable to all analogous difficulties."—British Quarterly Review.

"Mr. Spalding has attempted a great task, and has given us the result of much quiet meditation upon the Bible, and careful comparison of Scripture with Scripture, in illustration of its phraseology and its sacred teaching. A tone of profound reverence and of evangelical feeling pervades the volume, and much common-sense is displayed in the treatment of some Scripture difficulties."—Evangelical Magazine.

"Mr. Spalding's book does not appeal to the learned, but to the multitude; and it is written in a clear, straightforward style."—Saturday Review.

"This work can hardly fail to be helpful and suggestive, even to those who may not entirely agree with the writer in all his views."—Christian World.

"We specially commend the book to Bible-class teachers and conductors and members of young men's Christian associations."—Watchman.

"Teachers and all readers of Holy Scripture may consult it with advantage."—School Guardian.

"It is not often that we are indebted to a layman for a work of this character, or that we meet with one which seems to us more worthy of the thoughtful attention of teachers and students of Scripture."—Leeds Mercury.

MONTENEGRO; its People and their History. By the Rev. WILLIAM DENTON, M.A., Author of "The Christians of Turkey." With Map, Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A very brilliant little book. People who are beginning to find novels tame will find this the reverse."—Church Quarterly Review.

"As a brief popular account of Montenegro past and present, Mr. Denton's is the most serviceable English work with which we are acquainted."—Graphic.

"The history of Montenegro is one long epic of four hundred years. No man is better qualified than Mr. Denton to give its details. His acquaintance with the subject and his fervour for the oppressed races of Turkey was not born in the excitement of last autumn. . . . He has given us a handbook of the Black Mountain, which may serve to teach us what manner of country it is, and what manner of men inhabit it."—Guardian.

FIFTH EDITION.

ACROSS AFRICA. By Commander CAMERON, R.N., C.B. With 200 Illustrations from the Author's Sketches, Maps, &c. Two Vols., demy 8vo, 32s.

"The interest is genuine, and well sustained from first to last."—Times.

"The noblest contribution to the literature of geographical exploration in our time. Not even Livingstone's 'Last Journals' can approach these volumes in scientific value."—Athenæum.

"As a scientific explorer he stands first among the foremost explorers of tropical Africa. . . . An achievement which was as bravely and gallantly performed as it is now efficiently and modestly described."—Geographical Magazine.

THE GREAT ICE AGE. By JAMES GEIKIE, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., of H.M. Geological Survey. Second Edition, thoroughly Revised, with much new Matter, embodying the most recent discoveries, additional Maps and Illustrations, &c. Demy 8vo, 24s.

"This book will mark an epoch in the scientific study of the Ice Age."—Saturday Review.

A BASKET OF SUMMER FRUIT. Dedicated to the American Evangelists who lately visited England. By DORA GREENWELL. Small 8vo, 2s. 6d.

"A fine, pious, meditative spirit obtains throughout."—Nonconformist.

"The volume is, in the truest sense of the word, edifying."—John Bull.

"The book will be particularly attractive to those who are interested in the marvellously varying phases of religious experience, and cannot fail to be both profitable and stimulating."—Christian.

DALDY, ISBISTER, & CO., 56, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION LECTURE.

The CONGREGATIONAL UNION LECTURE for 1877 will be delivered by the Rev. E. R. CONDER, M.A., on the evening of TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and five following Tuesday Evenings, in the MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon-street.

The Chair will be taken on Tuesday, 23rd inst., by HENRY WRIGHT, Esq., J.P., at 7 p.m.

The following are the titles of the several prelections, with the dates of their delivery:—

- I.—Religion. October 23.
- II.—The Knowledge of God. Not to be delivered.
- III.—The Nature of the Evidence. Not to be delivered.
- IV.—Knowledge: its Nature and Validity. Not to be delivered.
- V.—The Architect of the Universe. October 30.
- VI.—Architectonic Unity. November 6.
- VII.—The Voice from Heaven. November 13.
- VIII.—Jesus. November 20.
- IX.—The Voice Within. November 27.

ALEXANDER HANNAY, Secretary.
Memorial Hall, Oct. 3, 1877.

A PUBLIC CONFERENCE of those who feel that AGREEMENT in THEOLOGICAL OPINION can no longer be held to be essential to Religious Communion, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, October 14th, 1877, in the WYCLIFFE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEICESTER.

Chairman—Rev. MARK WILKS.
Papers will be read by Mr. J. A. PICTON, M.A., on "Some Relations of Theology to Religion," and by Rev. T. GASQUOINE, B.A., on "Freedom in Theological Thought, and the Spiritual Life."

After the reading of the Papers discussion will be invited. The Conference will commence at Six o'clock.

MARK WILKS, Chairman.
JOSEPH WOOD, Secretary.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND. COMPLETION OF THE SURVEY.

The Committee are in immediate WANT of FUNDS to finish off the work now on the eve of completion. Cheques and P.O. orders crossed to Coutts and Co., and made payable to the undersigned.

(By order) W. BESANT, Secretary.
9, Pall-mall East.

COLLEGIATE HOUSE SCHOOL, LEICESTER.

For the higher Education of Girls.
Pupils prepared for the University Examinations. Juniors thoroughly grounded. Each Division has a separate Classroom.

Among the Referees are—Rev. Fr. Stoughton; Rev. Professor Legge, LL.D.; Rev. J. Alanson Picton, M.A.; Rev. R. W. McAll, F.R.S.; Rev. E. Jukes; Rev. J. Sibree; G. Toll-r, Esq.; &c.

Terms and particulars, with lists of the Referees, Staff of Professors and Governesses, on application to the Principal—Mrs. ISLIP.

ST. JOHN'S HILL HOUSE ACADEMY, WANDSWORTH.

First Master—JAS. FISON, Esq., M.A. (Lond.)
Special arrangements for Young Gentlemen intending to Matriculate or Graduate.
Apply, Rev. Chas. Winter, Principal.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, EAST HILL HOUSE, WANDSWORTH.

Head Mistress—Miss D'ESTERRE HUGHES.
Oral system. Education thorough. Room for a few Boarders.
Apply to the Head Mistress, or Rev. Chas. Winter, Principal of St. John's Hill House Academy.

CHAPPELL AND CO.'S HARMONIUMS FOR MISSION WORK.

THE CELESTINA.
A small portable Harmonium of Three Octaves, with Four Stops, in Travelling Box, 5 Guineas; or with Pedal Stand, 6 Guineas.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street, W.

THE PEOPLE'S HARMONIUM.
Four Octaves, 4 Guineas; ditto, with Celeste, 5 Guineas
Five Octaves, with Automatic Swell, 5 Guineas.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE COTTAGE ORGAN HARMONIUM.
Solid Oak. Five Octaves, Organ Tone, Two Pedals, 7 Guineas.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE CABINET ORGAN.
Gothic Model. Seven Stops, Dark Oak Case (varnished), 15 Guineas.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE NEW CHURCH MODEL.
With Two Rows of Keys, Two Knee Swells, Four Stops, Pedal Sub-bass. Oak, 28 Guineas; Walnut or Rosewood, 30 Guineas; with 2½ Octaves of German Pedals, 15 Guineas extra.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THE EXHIBITION CHURCH MODEL.
Fifteen Stops, 4½ Rows of Vibrators, Grand Jeu for Knees and Heel Swell. Solid Oak, 35 Guineas.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

THREE YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE AND PURCHASE.
HARMONIUMS, PIPE ORGANS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and AMERICAN ORGANS may be had on the Three-Years' System, at
CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street,
Illustrated Lists free by post.

BOARD, &c., IN LONDON,
MR. AND MRS. BURR'S BOARDING-HOUSE,
 10, 11, 12, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Drawing and Dining rooms, Bathroom, Conservatory, and numerous Bedrooms. Mr. BURR'S PRIVATE OMNIBUS leaves his door several times daily (Sundays excepted) to convey visitors to various parts of London free of charge. Terms from Six Shillings per day. Dinner at Six o'clock.

ALLESLEY PARK COLLEGE, near Coventry. Established 1848. A high school on easy terms. THOS. WYLES, F.G.S., Director. A Preparatory School, separate, for Little Boys.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,
 Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted. The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press. Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny.

COCOATINA & LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer chocolate is prohibited.

In tin packets at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. Charities on Special Terms by the Sole Proprietors, H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

First Line	1 0
Each additional Line	0 6
For Situations Wanted, five lines	2 0
„ Wanting Servants, &c.	2 0

There are, on an average, eight words in a line. LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

* As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the NONCONFORMIST has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers, as well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NONCONFORMIST is supplied Post-free on the following terms:—

CREDIT.—Annually, 24s.; Half-yearly, 12s.; Quarterly, 6s.

PREPAID.—Annually, 21s.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Southampton, prepaid subscription, £1 3s. 2d. per annum; via Brindisi, £1 5s. 2d.

Foreign Subscribers elsewhere are requested to add any extra postage that may be necessary.

We beg respectfully to state that in future a Notice will be sent to each pre-paying Subscriber at the commencement of the month in which his subscription becomes due.

Cheques and Post-office Orders payable (at Chief Office) to W. R. Willcox, Publisher.

18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

* The Guinea rate can only be accorded to Annual Subscribers, but may commence at any date.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1877.

SUMMARY.

A FATALITY seems to attend the military operations of Russia both in Europe and Asia. A week ago we heard that the Grand Duke Michael, largely reinforced by seasoned troops, was about to resume the offensive in Armenia, and he must have been a blind partisan who expected the Czar's forces to retrieve the campaign. They certainly have not done so. The very strong position occupied by Ghazi Mukhtar was assailed with great fury and temporary success. But a three days' conflict terminated in the retirement of General Melikoff to Alexandropol, leaving the Turks still in possession of their lines. There seems to have been great slaughter on both sides. That of the Turks is believed to have been 6,000 men, and the Russians probably lost double that number. This hard-contested battle is decisive for the year. The campaign in Armenia, where the weather is already severe, is at an end, leaving the Turks masters of their entire territory in Asia, and their great fortress, Kars, secure against further attack.

The more recent reports from Bulgaria would almost seem to indicate that the war was about to be renewed on the largest scale. The entire of the Russian Imperial Guard has now arrived, and on both sides important changes have been made in the commands. Those in the ranks of the Czar's army—we need not here specify them—indicate that the men of military capacity are coming to the front, and that if active operations go on they will not be directed either by the Grand Duke Nicholas or the Czarewitch. But the Plevna difficulty is probably too stupendous even for the military genius of General Todleben, under whose orders the

trench work is vigorously proceeding. But when Russians and Roumanians have completed their parallels against the Turkish redoubts, what is to prevent Osman Pasha retiring behind other entrenched positions nearer Sophia already prepared, and thus drawing the enemy further from his supplies in the coming winter? As we have already seen, the Czar has not troops enough to encircle Plevna, to prevent supplies going on, or its defenders from going out. On the other hand, the policy of the Porte is mysterious and perilous. Mehemet Ali Pasha, who refused to "break his back" by attacking the Czarewitch on the Jantra, has been superseded; and Suleiman Pasha, who hurled his men by the thousand, and to no purpose, against the rocks of the Shipka Pass, succeeds him, and is expected to "do something"—which something may lead to a Turkish disaster. While new plans are being matured on either side, the rains have been descending, the Shipka Pass is several feet in snow, and for two days the bridges over the Danube at Nicopolis were useless.

That the Russian Staff still hope to gain some signal successes before the winter sets in, is manifest from the extreme pressure brought to bear upon Serbia to enter the field at once. Every day the reports on the subject are conflicting. What seems to be clear is that large sums of Russian money—not paper money—are finding their way to Belgrade, and that Prince Milan is incurring enormous expense in military preparations. There does not seem to be any doubt, also, that large bodies of Serbian troops have been sent to the frontier, which may, however, be for defensive purposes—for the Turks muster strongly at Nish and elsewhere, and are prepared to enter Serbia under the command of Mehemet Ali Pasha at a moment's notice. The latest news—perhaps we should say report—is that the Porte peremptorily demands explanations from the Belgrade Government, and that a convention with Russia has been actually concluded at Belgrade.

While such is the general aspect of the war, the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Exeter on Monday has naturally created much curiosity and surprise. Sir Stafford Northcote, who was discoursing on trade matters to the local Chamber of Commerce, rather went out of his way to say that "the war has been throughout a war of surprises; many things have happened quite contrary to the expectation of those who are or are supposed to be the best qualified prophets in the matter"; and, although prophecies are very freely made that the war cannot terminate in one campaign, these also may be disappointed. "I cannot help thinking," said Sir Stafford, "that even in that direction there may be a surprise." Both sides had, he said, vindicated their military honour—a very amiable remark to make—and this is "the only bit of blue sky" which the Chancellor of the Exchequer can just now see in the Eastern Question. It is probable that if the Porte were to show unexpected moderation—accept, in fact and in substance, the terms which Europe has demanded—the chance of an early peace would be tempting to Russia; for it is no longer doubtful that corruption and secret societies have eaten out the very heart of the subjects of the Czar. Is this the "surprise" that Sir Stafford Northcote has in store?

We have remarked elsewhere upon M. Gambetta's fervid manifesto to the French people in the shape of an address to his constituents. The Government have decided at once to prosecute him for his audacity in repeating that Marshal MacMahon must either submit or resign—to Englishmen an elementary truism. During the week the Republican cause has been vindicated by men of the greatest distinction and moderation in French society, including M. Giéry, who has spoken with less fire than M. Gambetta, but with equal decision. On Sunday next the fate of the Republic and of the Government will be decided. The Liberal leader almost stakes his reputation on the statement that the 363 will be increased to 400. On the other hand, M. de Fourtou, who fears the moral influences of such declarations, gives out that 117 seats will be rescued from the "Radicals," and that the Government will have a majority of twenty. No doubt the enormous administrative pressure exercised in France, and the terrorism of the clergy in the rural districts, must have some effect. But M. de Fourtou could hardly secure a Government majority unless he tampered with the ballot-boxes. And why not? To suppose that a man whose official career during the last few months has been that of a cruel, cowardly despot would shrink from such a desperate alternative would be to shut one's eyes to facts.

The news from India is most cheering. Almost everywhere throughout that vast territory the rains have been copious and continuous. This will not repair the past, or remove the effects of the preceding droughts, but it opens a brighter prospect for the future, and provides that the famine, terrible as it is, shall not assume gigantic proportions. We unfeignedly rejoice in this encouraging prospect. It is pleasant also to have strong evidence that the Mansion House Relief Fund (now amounting to the munificent sums of 350,000l.), which benevolence has contributed in this country, has been the means of saving life and mitigating distress on the largest scale.

The discussion—or rather manifestation of public opinion—on the Penge Starvation case goes on, and has become wholly one-sided. The Home Secretary will find it extremely difficult to resist so overwhelming a demand for a reprieve of the Stauntons and Alice Rhodes, especially after such a weighty meeting as that held yesterday in the Cannon-street Hotel. There are, however, as yet no signs of what the ultimate decision of the Government may be. All four of the convicts in Maidstone Gaol have received a formal notification that they will be hung next Tuesday, and are therefore prepared for the worst. But no one can well believe that the capital sentence will now be carried out upon any of them.

M. GAMBETTA'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

NOTHING is more illustrative of the singular conditions under which a Parliamentary election is at present carried on in "Republican" France, than the fact that the real, though unofficial representative of the Opposition has delayed the issue of his address until a week before the election. Such a course of procedure would be inconceivable in England. Here, even in the case of a sudden and unexpected dissolution such as the last, the arena is cleared long before the decisive day; and the challenge of the party in power is instantly answered by an unreserved defiance from the Opposition. No prosecution being feared for freedom of speech, and underhand intrigue being of little avail, the issue is openly fought out on the broad battle-field of public opinion. How different is the spectacle in France! There, after nearly ninety years of the revolution, and under a pretentious system of universal suffrage, the right of the people to choose their own rulers and to conduct their own affairs is so hampered by police regulations, espionage, and a modified terrorism, that the Opposition Press is gagged, public meetings are eschewed, and the leader on whom all eyes are fixed, delays for reasons of manifest prudence the issue of his address until the very eve of the election.

But if M. Gambetta, like a prudent captain, has reserved his fire until the enemy is within a few paces, the effect is all the more deadly now that his grim silence is broken. The self-contained reserve he has maintained hitherto, evidently sprang from no hesitation or wavering, nor yet from any hope that the deadliness of the issue might at the last moment be veiled under fictions of politeness. Whether the language used exceeds the narrow limits allowed by French law to criticisms of the chief executive power, is a point which it seems the Government is foolish enough to try, if its lease of life should allow the folly, by a fresh prosecution. But certainly no one can charge the address with ambiguity of utterance. It is rhetorical, as all French addresses must be, if they are to reach the popular ear. But there is an intense earnestness about it, and indeed a strain of genuine patriotic passion, which keeps it clear of what our Transatlantic cousins call "high-falutin." After a brief and contemptuous reference to the "four long months of suppression of Parliamentary life, entirely taken up with the excesses of administrative pressure, and the most deplorable proceedings of official candidature" the address goes on in a tone of jubilant confidence, not to plead as for a cause in peril, but to announce what the voice of France is about to decide. This may be only the impulse of genius; but it is certainly consummate art. The millions, with their little fortunes of a few hundred francs in the funds, have a keener eye for symptoms of strength than for signs of reason; and when MacMahon's trembling assumption of inviolability is contrasted with this vigorous grasp of the real situation, there can be little doubt as to the probable impression on their minds.

"France will say what she thinks"—such is the refrain of this address, which through very passion palpitates in rhythmic periods. "France will say what she thinks"—and of course she thinks just what M. Gambetta does; but what that is, the prophet, as though in scorn of its

matter-of-course obviousness, leaves to be conceived. "She will say what she thinks of the men of May 16, the allies and protectors of the men of December 2, of the servants of Henry V., and the agents of the Syllabus and the Pope, all sheltered under the electoral patronage of the President of the Republic, doubtless for the better protection of Republican institutions." Compared with electoral addresses in this style, our English effusions are indeed mere buttoned foils. M. Gambetta's weapon is calculated to draw blood; let us hope only metaphorically—the blood of an effete Government awaiting the *coup de grace*. But he himself, whether with another touch of art, or in grim earnest, threatens a direr possibility. "She will say what she thinks of the projects and plots of this coalition of Monarchists, who prepare for her at the close of three years of intestine conflicts and divisions, in 1880, a terrible crisis, perhaps a revolution." M. Gambetta speaks feelingly. He has sat determinedly on the safety-valve of democratic excitement for four months past, and he knows by the ominous trembling underneath that the limit of pressure is reached. He has accumulated power; but if that is not allowed to work through constitutional channels now, woe to those who stand in the way.

All dream of compromise is cast aside. France will say that she intends to make an end of anarchy and dictatorships, to carry out by peaceful measures the French Revolution, by developing through national education the intelligence of her children, by securing through peace at home and abroad general prosperity and happiness, by founding liberty and justice, not on "moral order," but "Republican order." There is a bit of anti-climax here, and, to our insular notions, some logical confusion. It is a sad thing for France that the cant of tyrants has made "moral order" a bye-word, and given "Republican order" a grander sound. Then, again, to talk of "founding liberty and justice" on a political nostrum would seem to us like piling the rock on the house instead of building the house on the rock. But, belonging as we do to a nation of imaginative shopkeepers, we can only hope that this fine talk means the inauguration of an era of real self-government, a sort of thing that France has never known except for brief moments of patriotic frenzy in the throes of a revolution.

Finally, M. Gambetta dashes his gauntlet in the face of Marshal MacMahon by ostentatiously repeating the blunt phrase for which he has been condemned to imprisonment. "France will scorn the official candidature and its agents, and will thrust far from her Royalists, Caesarists, Clericals, the knaves as well as the violent; she will condemn dictatorial policy; she will leave the Chief of the Executive Power, transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, no other alternative but to submit or resign." Is it possible the valiant Marshal cannot distinguish between the sputter of a squib and the heaving of a volcano?

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S ADDRESS AT BIRMINGHAM.

It has become rather the fashion of late years with certain professors of science, especially in addressing popular audiences, to abandon their special ground of fact and theory, which is almost entirely neutral so far as religion is concerned, and to endeavour to show how modern investigations bear upon theological beliefs; the result usually being, in the view of these gentlemen, the rendering the latter untenable by reasonable men. The most recent and one of the most outspoken of such utterances was given by Prof. Tyndall, as President of the Midland Institute, on Monday week. Now, we gladly admit the eminent service to theology which has been rendered by science, working quietly and without bias for or against theological beliefs, on that neutral ground of natural phenomena and the laws and processes they exhibit. Such labours do not touch theology nor religion in any vital part. But they have, time after time, compelled religious men to retire from quasi-scientific positions which they had occupied in the mistaken belief that they were essential to the safety of their main stronghold—with almost unmixt benefit to religion. We have the most earnest conviction that no truth can really conflict with any other truth, and are therefore prepared to welcome all the well-established results of scientific investigation, and even to weigh the hypotheses and theories by which these results are carried back into the past and forward into the future, with perfect impartiality, provided these speculations are confined to the limits within which alone the scientific faculties are able to work usefully and safely. We do not demand that the scientific man should be animated by a religious spirit, though he

may be, and will find his natural powers reinforced when he is. It is sufficient that he should be neutral. But when scientists pass beyond their own proper province to invade and destroy holy things, it behoves Christian men to imitate those Jewish builders who with one hand wrought in the work and with the other hand held a weapon.

Professor Tyndall's main positions may be stated thus—The order and energy of the universe are inherent, not the expression and result of the will of God. Evolution, regarded as a process of purely natural selection, accounts for all natural forms and functions, and hence for man himself and all his powers and capabilities. Force and matter are never either created or destroyed, but undergo perpetual transformations; and this is true, not only in relation to the phenomena we observe around us, but absolutely; so that there is and always has been a certain limited sum of matter and energy in the universe, which is and always has been incapable of the most minute increase or decrease. The physical forces developed by the human organism, of course, come under the operation of this law. Does consciousness and all that constitutes what is commonly called the "spiritual part" of man also? Here the Professor seems to hesitate; and even (as he is reported in the *Times*) contradicts himself. He says in one place—

The warrant of science extends only to the statement that the terror, hope, sensation, and calculation [of an imaginary person agitated by important news] are psychical phenomena, produced by or associated with the molecular motions set up by the waves of light in a previously-prepared brain.

A little further on we read:—

We can present to our minds a coherent picture of the physical processes—the stirring of the brain, the thrilling of the nerves, the discharging of the muscles, and all the subsequent mechanical motions of the organism. But we can present no picture of the process whereby consciousness emerges, either as a necessary link, or as an accidental by-product of this series of actions. Yet it certainly does emerge—molecular motion produces consciousness.

And again—

Physical science offers no justification for the notion that molecules can be moved by states of consciousness; and it furnishes just as little countenance to the conclusion that states of consciousness can be generated by molecular motion.

It is rather difficult to determine here which is the authentic and prophetic utterance. First the Professor states two alternatives: then he asserts the first alternative positively; and, lastly, he declares that this proposition has no scientific basis. But the impression intended to be produced upon the mind is obvious. The notion of a conscious soul is discarded as unscientific; since it does not "explain the unknown in the terms of the known, which is the method of science," but explains "the unknown in the terms of the more unknown." There is therefore no alternative but to regard the mind as a function of matter. What, then, becomes of free will? Of course it does not exist. What of moral responsibility? That does not exist either. The Professor does not explicitly state these conclusions, but leaves them to be inferred, and tries to show that their adoption would not lead to any practical harm.

We do not intend to discuss the question whether a total destruction of moral restraints would or would not follow the general and thorough adoption of such opinions as these. We admit that it is futile to plead for a belief because it is useful, if we cannot also do so because it is true. We merely propose to ask, with regard to the views propounded by Professor Tyndall, whether they have any solid scientific basis whatever; and whether they are not rather the result of an extremely unscientific "use of the imagination."

"The order and energy of the universe, I hold to be inherent, and not imposed from without, the expression of fixed law and not of arbitrary will." This is not an explanation of the order of nature; but a declaration that no explanation is needed. And, of course, no proof can be given of an assumption which it is beyond the power of man to verify. For it involves the assertion that no causes exist save those which can be observed by the senses. To pass by the monstrous assumption that the senses are able to reveal to us *all* modes of existence, it is sufficient to remark that the senses are incapable of giving us any assurance that we perceive true causes at all. What we perceive is an invariable relation of antecedence and consequence. This we call the relation of cause and effect, and rightly, because for all practical purposes it amounts to this. But when we abandon this purely relative certainty, and attempt to found universal and absolute laws on our observations, we abandon common sense and reality. For the *verna* of antecedent and consequent remains, and must ever remain, in all possible advances of science, an

insoluble mystery. True causes may, for aught science can tell us, exist solely in a sphere of being altogether removed from the observation of the senses.

It is this assumption of "inherent order" which converts the doctrine of Evolution into an anti-theological dogma. As Mr. Darwin himself has admitted, Evolution is a process, not a cause; and as a theory of process it is perfectly legitimate and harmless. For it does not affect the fact of creation, but the manner of it. It is otherwise when order is regarded as "inherent;" for then God is deliberately excluded from the thought. Beyond the fact that this judgment is pronounced by a tribunal wholly incompetent, we may notice that there is always wrapped up in it an entirely stupid idea—namely, that a small or slow change is less wonderful and more easily accounted for than a large or sudden one; and that the Creator can be more easily excluded from His own works if these are seen to proceed by gradual and orderly processes than if they were believed to come into being by the immediate fiat of His will—that is, without process. But the glory of the universe consists in its actual order and beauty; and the wonder is that any connected and harmonious change should take place—whether it is effected in a million years or in a minute.

A similar unwarrantable extension beyond the relative sphere in which alone it is or can be verified, converts the simple and beautiful doctrine of the conservation of energy into a weapon of attack against religion. The generalisation is perfectly valid for all practical purposes here and now, but merely proves that man does not consciously exist in the sphere of true or creative causes, and affords no ground whatever for the assumption that the total amount of force in the universe is an immutable, finite quantity. For instance,—the Sun, the great source of physical energy for this world, seems to be commonly regarded by scientific men, as merely a very large fire, supplied with a certain immense quantity of fuel. When this is exhausted, it will of course go out; and some of them are kind enough to tell us how long it will be before this happens. But, for anything we can possibly know about the matter, the Sun may be (in ways wholly inconceivable to us) constantly replenished with fresh energy by the same Power which first created him. Only the gratuitous assumption that there is no Creator can exclude this from being admitted as at least possibly true.

The correlation of the physical forces being established in nature, it follows that the human organism in producing such forces is subject to the same law. It cannot produce any physical force that it has not first received in some form from the external world. But man consists not only of physical forces, but of spiritual—of love and thought in their innumerable varieties and relations. Does he receive these also, or their mechanical equivalents from the external world? We have seen that to this momentous question the oracle gives a somewhat uncertain response. But his meaning is not doubtful. There are but two alternatives. Either the material brain wills and thinks, each process being the result of the same "iron necessity" which reigns in physical phenomena, or there is an organism within the material body whose function it is to receive affection and thought, according to the laws of spiritual order, just as it is the function of the material body to store up and expend physical force, according to the laws of natural order. The Professor discards the latter supposition, as we have seen, because it "explains the unknown in the terms of the more unknown." Is his own hypothesis free from the same objection? What is it that we *know* with absolute certainty? Our own states of consciousness and nothing more. Professor Tyndall is as well aware as any one that the idealistic position is logically impregnable; and therefore, in strict conformity with the canon of science he himself lays down, he is bound to explain all phenomena in terms of consciousness. When a man attacks sacred things with so much parade of logic and reason as Dr. Tyndall has done, we have a right to see that he keeps strictly to the terms of his implied agreement; that his premises warrant his conclusions; and that he does not violate his own canons of criticism.

Now, we accept Dr. Tyndall's canon. It is the aim of theology (which is the science of religion) as well as of natural science, to explain the unknown in terms of the known; not because this method is ideally perfect, but because it is the only one possible. It is, indeed, the condition of all explanation, and partly explains the imperfections of all theological beliefs; and also accounts for the apparent imperfections of revealed truth which so stagger the scientific mind. What, then, are the most

certain things to man? First, as we have said, his own states of consciousness. Second, the division of these states into two series, one of which has an internal and the other an external origin. This, however, is an inference, and does not possess the absolute certainty of pure consciousness. Third, that while the external series are related by an invariable law, the internal series are free, or subject only to a voluntarily adopted moral law. This is, broadly speaking, the sum of what science can tell us about the constitution of man; and we contend that, in conformity with the principle of "explaining the unknown in terms of the known," it is incumbent on scientific men (if they will explain things in this absolute sense—which they need not, for it does not belong to their proper vocation) to do so in terms of consciousness—which are the only absolute certainties. Secondly, to recognise the division of consciousness into internal and external, as most nearly approaching the absolute certainty of consciousness itself, and not by any means to attempt to break down the distinction. And, thirdly, to recognise the difference in the laws by which the two series of mental states are governed, as vastly exceeding in validity any hypothesis respecting the ultimate nature of phenomena. So far is it from being true that science (or the most exact and certain knowledge attainable by the observation of facts) "offers no justification for the notion that molecules (which are a purely hypothetical basis for the external series of impressions), cannot be moved by states of consciousness" (or the internal series), that, on the contrary, it is the most universal and indubitable of experiences; and the Professor was practically illustrating the fact all the time he was speaking.

We should have liked, had we not already reached, not to say exceeded, the due limits of a newspaper article, to mark out a train of thought which we hold to be more reasonable than Professor Tyndall's, and which leads to less melancholy conclusions. We can only express our sorrow and surprise that Professor Tyndall and men like him should think it necessary or allowable to publish such views to the world at large as a useful Gospel for these times. We should have thought that, even if they felt compelled to adopt these theories as their own private convictions, for very pity's sake they would lock them in their own breasts.

Mr. Edward Stanford's new list embraces the following:—"Fifteen Thousand Miles on the Amazon and its Tributaries," by C. Barrington Brown and William Lidstone; "The Physical Geography and Geology of Ireland," by Edward Hull, together with a fifth edition of Professor Ramsay's "Physical Geography and Geology of Great Britain"; "Adventures in the Air," from the French of M. de Fonvielle; "Guide to Cannes and its Vicinity," by "F. M. S."; and the following volumes of a series to be entitled "Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel," based upon Hellwald's "Die Erde und ihre Völker":—"Europe," by Professor A. C. Ramsay; "Africa," by Keith Johnson; "North America," by Professor F. V. Hayden, of the United States Geological Survey; and "South America," by H. W. Bates.

Mr. Walford D. Selby writes to the *Academy* to say that two important deeds have recently been discovered in the Public Record Office, bearing on the family history of Geoffrey Chaucer. They are written in law Latin, and to one of them is appended a seal unique of its kind.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have in the press:—"The Life of Sir Robert Walpole," by A. C. Ewald; "Shooting, Yachting, and Sea-fishing Trips, at Home and on the Continent," Second series, by "Wildfowler," "Snapshot"; "The History of Furniture," researches and notes on objects of art which form articles of furniture, or would be interesting to collectors, by Albert Jacquemart, translated from the French, and edited by Mrs. Bury Palliser, with 200 illustrations; "On the Frontier"; "Reminiscences of Wild Sport, Personal Adventures, and Strange Scenes"; "Science and Literature in the Middle Ages and at the Period of the Renaissance," by Paul Lacroix, completing the series; "Hibernica Venatica," by M. O'Connor Morris, author of "Triviata"; "Interior Architecture," a purely practical work, intended for architects, joiners, cabinet-makers, marble-workers, decorators, as well as for the owners of houses who wish to have them ornamented by artisans of their own choice; "Colonial Experiences; or, Incidents and Reminiscences of Thirty-four Years in New Zealand," by an Old Colonist.

The first examination for the scholarship founded in memory of the late Rev. David Thomas has been held in Bristol, the successful candidate being Mr. A. R. Johnson, son of the Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Torquay. Mr. Johnson, who is a student at the Lancashire Independent College, will proceed at once to Cambridge, with the full concurrence and sympathy, we understand, of the tutors and committee of the college with which he has been hitherto connected.

Literature.

DR. BRYCE'S TRAVELS IN THE EAST AND IN EASTERN RUSSIA.*

This is a book of singular interest and importance. The writer of it is a man of large culture, who is not content merely to set down the momentary impressions of his journey, but generalises as he goes along without doing despite to faithful observation; and he has the power of illuminating his subjects by the help of a well-stored memory. He can contrast and compare, and draw practical inferences. This is especially seen in the final chapter, which consists of a contrast of the Turkish and the Russian character. It will be read with great interest at the present moment, alike on account of its wise use of facts and its evident impartiality. This is proved by the fact that, while Dr. Bryce speaks of the power of the Turk, which is inevitably tottering to its fall, as the last feeble effort of an exhausted race to maintain influence in Europe, he is far from blind to the defects of Russia, and can say that he set out on his travels with a decided prejudice against her, having, from childhood, been taught to look upon Russia "as the enemy of freedom, the Power which oppressed Poland, and enabled Austria to crush Hungary." He indicates to us, without obtrusiveness, how his view gradually changed on many points as he came more and more into contact with races under Russian rule, and he thus candidly sums up his impressions, in one direction, by pointing out where we English might beneficially take a lesson from Russia. On this matter Dr. Bryce certainly writes wisely and well—if it be conceded that it is judicious to learn from a rival, if not an enemy:—

The sort of good nature and susceptibility to impressions which is so marked a feature in the Russian character makes them get on far better with strange races than either we, or the Dutch, or the Spaniards have been ever able to do. It is not occasional acts of cruelty, it is not even a permanently repressive system that makes conquerors hated nearly so much as coldness, hauteur, contempt, an incapacity to appreciate or sympathise with a different set of customs and ideas. Doubtless the English govern India far better than the Russian do their Asiatic dominions. That is to say, we do more to promote the welfare of the people and administer a pure justice, and we hold ourselves far more impartial in religious matters. For though Russia does not interfere with Islam, and has the prudence to respect the Armenian Church, she is hostile to both Roman Catholic and Protestant missions, and does her best to advance her own Church in every way. Nevertheless there does not seem to be, either in the Caucasian countries or in the south and east of European Russia, where so many strange races live beneath the sceptre of the Czar, nearly so much bitterness of feeling among the subjects as there is towards ourselves in India, or to the French in Algiers now, and in the West Indies formerly. Perhaps this is partly because the Russians leave their subjects more to themselves, while we try to improve ours; and the fact that in Georgia there is no distinction of faith or of colour between the two races has something to do with it. The Tartar Mohammedans, however, do not seem to have anything to complain of, either here or at Kazan on the Volga, where so many of them live, and one never hears that they are disaffected to the Czar, in spite of the long strife of the middle ages and the fanaticism of the Russian peasantry. So that, after all, there seems to be a good deal in the difference of manner with which we and they behave to inferior races. With us, every word and look betrays a sense of immeasurable superiority. Sometimes we are brusque, sometimes we are politely condescending, but we are always at bottom contemptuous, and contempt makes deeper wounds than violence. In India and China the fault naturally reaches its climax, but the whole continent of Europe can hardly be wrong in accusing us of a milder form of it; indeed, every Englishman who is honest with himself must admit that whenever he travels in a foreign country, aye, even in France or Italy, he is conscious of some stirrings of this haughty insular spirit.

And the author supplements his remarks in this direction by some very practical suggestions with respect to India and true consolidation there, in view of Russian policy and ambition in the East.

The extreme Turkish and Russian partisans will find much in Dr. Bryce's reflections to modify feverish extremes. He gives good ground for his deliverance that something of common honesty still remains in Russian administration, but avers that it is absolutely lost in the Turkish. At the time he wrote it is to be presumed that he had not heard either of the bravery and determination of the Turks, as we lately heard of them, or of the unworthy "trafficking" in the Russian army on the part of its own officers—the result of the "farming-out system"—which has done so much to bring about recent reverses and disheartening. To be assured, however, that Dr. Bryce speaks from careful observation and experience, it is but needful to indicate the

route which he adopted. He went right through South-Eastern Russia, across the Caucasus and Russian Armenia, to Ararat, of which he made a successful ascent, being the fifth or sixth who has succeeded in that endeavour. The height of the mountain is over 17,000 feet, and from the height of 12,000 feet Dr. Bryce had to make his way alone. The native guides who accompanied him, probably impelled by superstitious fears, declined to go any farther. But he was not to be deterred, and circumstances proved to be in his favour. A mist which had hung over the mountain cleared off, and when he reached the summit, he was rewarded with a view of remarkable extent and impressiveness. We must give his own account of Ararat:—

It is so dry, so bare and woodless, so generally uniform in its structure, having neither spurs running out nor glens running in, even the colours of its volcanic rocks have so little variety, that a traveller, especially an artist, might think it unpicturesque and disappointing. Even of scenery of the sterner sort, precipices and rock gorges, there is not much to be seen on the mountain itself, save in the Great Chasm, whose head is surrounded by appalling cliffs, and on the upper south-eastern slope, where ranges of magnificent red crags run down from the summit. The noble thing about Ararat is not the parts but the whole. I know nothing so sublime as the general aspect of this huge yet graceful mass seen from the surrounding plains; no view which fills the beholder with a profounder sense of grandeur and space than that which is unfolded when, on climbing its lofty side, he sees the far-stretching slopes beneath, and the boundless waste of mountains spread out under his eye. The very simplicity, or even monotony, of both form and colour increases its majesty. One's eye is not diverted by a variety of points of interest; all the lines lead straight up to the towering, snowy summit; which is steep enough on the upper part to be beautiful, while its broad-spread base and rocky buttresses give it a sort of stately solidity. The colour is as simple as the form. From a gently inclined pedestal of nearly whitish tuff, formed, as has been said, of volcanic sand and ashes, the steep slopes rise in a belt of green 5,000 feet wide; above this is another zone of black volcanic rock, streaked with snow beds; highest of all the cap of dazzling silver. At one glance the eye takes in all these zones of climate and vegetation, from the sweltering plain to the icy pinnacle, ranging through more than 14,000 feet of vertical height. There can be but few places in the world where so lofty a peak (17,000 feet) soars so suddenly from a plain so low, 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea, and consequently few views so equally grand.

Though Ararat is clearly volcanic in formation, the volcano has for ages been extinct. On this point Dr. Bryce writes:—

When the fires of Ararat became extinct is mere matter of guess; it may have been six thousand or sixty thousand years ago. All that can be said is that no record exists of any eruption in historical times. Stories, indeed, there are in the Armenian historians of mountains emitting fire and smoke—this is alleged to have happened in A.D. 441—and of darkness prevailing for thirty days; but they do not point to Ararat in particular, and are too vague to enable us to set any store by them. A German traveller named Reinholds alleges that in February, 1785, from a great distance to the north-east, smoke and flames were seen to issue from Ararat, but nobody has believed his entirely unconfirmed assertion. No other volcano in these countries, or, indeed, in Western Asia at all, can be shown to have been active within time of human memory, although, as has been said already, there are hundreds of extinct volcanic chimneys between Constantinople and Afghanistan. It is only in hot springs, naphtha wells, sometimes in those bubbling pools of mud which are called mud volcanoes, and which occur at both ends of the Caucasus, and now and then in a solfatara, a hollow or crevice emitting vapours which deposit sulphur, and, above all, in earthquakes, that the presence of the terrible subterranean forces reveals itself.

One of the most remarkable features of Ararat is the surprising height of the line of perpetual snow. This, which in the Alps averages 8,500 to 9,000 feet, which in Caucasus varies from 10,000 feet on the southwestern to 12,000 feet on the northern slopes, rises here to nearly 14,000 feet.

In addition to his careful observations on the condition and the manners of the people through whose countries he passed, Dr. Bryce is fortunate in the series of graphic pictures he has been able to present. If he is not a fully equipped man of science, his interest in all scientific questions is keen, and supported by wide general knowledge, so that ethnologists and others will find not a little of value in his pages. We can only afford space to give two further extracts—one of them presenting a vivid picture of the general character of Armenian landscape, and the other that of the Caucasus. Here is a glimpse of Armenia:—

A result of the remarkable dryness of the climate away from the Black Sea and its influence, is that the landscapes of Eastern Transcaucasia are bare, brown, and generally dreary. If there was ever wood on the lower grounds, it has been long since cut away, and probably could hardly be made to grow if now replanted. There is a certain impressiveness in the wide views of bare, open plains, and stern red mountains, which are so often before one in these countries; the effects both of light and shade and of colour are broad, deep, and solemn. These are the merits of Eastern landscape generally, which an eye accustomed to the minuter prettiness of such a country as our own perhaps underrates:—

Still more interesting, perhaps, is this sketch of the Caucasus:—

On the north especially the Caucasus rises in some places like a wall, the snowy tops seeming to run

* *Transcaucasia and Ararat*. Being Notes of a Vacation in the Autumn of 1876. By JAMES BRYCE, author of "The Holy Roman Empire," &c. (Macmillan and Co.)

down with a steeply-falling, unbroken ridge into the dead flat of the Steppe. The gorges are deeper and more savage, the summits mount with a more imposing steepness than one sees elsewhere in Europe; and in some of the southern valleys, especially those of the Ingur and Kodor, to the south-west of Elbruz, the forests have a tropical luxuriance, for which no parallel can be found nearer than India or South America. What Dr. Hooker, in his "Himalayan Journals" (most delightful among books of scientific travel), says of the Himalayas as compared with the Alps, is true of the Caucasus also, though in a less degree. They are not so beautiful as the Alps, but they are more majestic. One is less charmed, but more awed. And this impression of awe is heightened by the fact that in the Caucasus there is no touch less of human life and history than in the Alps. Instead of groups of cheerful châteaux, surrounded by herds of cattle browsing on the lofty pastures up to the very edge of the glacier, one finds either solitude or at most a dingy stone or log built hut. Few corn-fields are seen waving in the valleys, such as the climber descends from the summit of the Jungfrau or the Tödi. There are no passes that have echoed to the tramp of armies; no towns, *congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis*, that have been the strongholds of ancient freedom or the bulwarks of hostile empires. Nature alone speaks to the traveller, and speaks in her sternest accents. Nevertheless, the Caucasus has a profound historical importance, and that importance depends on peculiar physical character.

It is just because the chain is so steep, and with an axis so uninterruptedly lofty that it has formed in all ages an impassable barrier between the nomad peoples who roamed over the northern steppes, and the more settled and civilised races dwelling to the south, in the valleys of the Kur and Aras, the Phasis and the Euphrates.

Alike to specialist and the general reader the book should be attractive and interesting. Dr. Bryce never writes dryly, but neither does he ever write without great command of facts. He has seen everything he describes, and never falls into mere rhetoric or description for its own sake.

PROFESSOR ROGERS ON THE SUPER-HUMAN IN THE BIBLE.*

All those, and there are many, who profited by the earlier edition of the late Professor Henry Rogers' "Lectures on the Superhuman in the Bible" will be pleased to see the work in its revised and cheaper form. To students it will prove one of the most valuable guides. With all his lucidity of style and his logical acumen, Mr. Rogers went carefully over the ground, leaving no presumed weak point without careful examination and complete defence. The activity of later scepticism about the out-works of evidence, had rendered such a work the more necessary, and it could not have been accomplished by a more trustworthy hand. In addition to the singular breadth of view, and the felicitous turns imparted to his arguments by gentle irony or apt historic reference, we have many instances of deep insight into human nature and human motive, and vivid contrasts of typical personages. Now and again, too, he is illustrative and anecdotic, and when disposing of an adversary can interject a gentle touch of humour in a way peculiar to himself. We cannot afford time to criticise the work in detail, but must gratify ourselves by giving one or two specimens confirmatory of what we have said. First, an excellent analysis of the character of the Apostle Peter:—

Whatever may be the temptation to depart from a severely dramatic exhibition of characters—and in some degree it is necessary—the writers of the Bible seldom do. The greater part of the book is history; and yet, in the vast majority of instances, the characters are brought out by simple speech and act, and not at all by description. They are not, like many portraits, half idealised by the artists; they are photographs, and photographed in the moment of action. A few instances of this quality must suffice here; but they might be given *ad libitum*, and would amply justify my assertion of the enormous extent to which this element is a characteristic of the Bible. Take for example, the character of Peter. When he is "called to be an apostle," nothing is said of him, either good or bad; nothing either of his intellectual or moral qualities. Neither is any comment of this kind made in narrating the actions by which his whole natural character comes out. It comes out nevertheless in the clearest possible light, and as distinctly as if there had been a whole dissertation upon it. He was evidently of that order of men whose strong, impulsive nature does not wait to consider the prudence, and is apt to forget even the rectitude, of an action in the presence of sudden appeal to feeling of whatever kind, and who may be heroes or cowards, impelled to generous and magnanimous conduct, or hurried into foolish blunders, or even crimes, as external circumstances prompt them; and both the one and the other, because they want self-possession to pause for the decisions of deliberate judgment. The instant view which such a mind takes of the circumstances which invite and provoke precipitate action determines it, and leads now to rash confidence, now to panic terror. This lack of reserve and self-possession, this emotional susceptibility, which dwells on the borderland of virtue and vice, and may easily pass from one to the other, was the natural characteristic of the apostle, and all his actions, though the Evangelists say not one word about the trait, are dramatically true to it.

The next shall be an anecdote, which is

* *The Superhuman in the Bible Inferred from Itself*. The Congregational Union Lecture for 1873. By HENRY ROGERS, Fifth Edition. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

given by way of footnote, but which cannot but furnish a salutary hint to many a young student or preacher:—

It is said of Robinson of Cambridge (Robert Hall's predecessor, and himself a man of remarkable genius), that being asked to take part in the ordination of some young minister, he thought he saw (as will be the case sometimes, even in young ministers), certain tendencies to foppery, and among other indications of it he observed a disposition to exhibit a rather brilliant ring on the little finger of the candidate's right hand. In the course of his charge he took an opportunity, as he well knew, how, to give him a hint which he would not forget, but which no person in the audience but himself would understand. "My young friend," he said, "as a Christian minister, you must consider yourself as a mere servant, occupied in holding up to the gaze of visitors some master-piece of portrait painting. All that you should desire to do is to exhibit it in the best light, and with as little intrusion of yourself as possible. You will be anxious to be entirely hidden behind the picture-frame as you hold it up, you will not, if it be possible, allow even a little finger to be seen." The Evangelists have certainly acted on this principle to the uttermost, and have not even allowed "a little finger to be seen."

And we shall conclude by the following apt contrast of the Bible and the Koran:—

If there be anything in the Koran capable of being confronted with what may be found in the Bible, one would imagine, from frequency and applause with which it has been cited, it would be the following:—"God! there is no God but He, the living, the self-subsisting; neither slumber nor sleep seizeth Him; to Him belong all, whatsoever is in heaven and on the earth. Who is he that can intercede with Him but through His good pleasure? He knoweth that which is just, and that which is to come. His throne is extended over heaven and earth, and the preservation of both is to Him no burden. He is the high, the mighty." Yet anyone can see that this is little more than a *cento* of Scripture phrases strung together, and that not very coherently; for it is not easy to perceive the relevancy of the question in the fifth clause to the rest, while the whole falls far below many passages of Scripture in energy and majesty of expression. It has been so often cited, however, that one cannot help feeling that such passages in the Koran must be rather rare—as indeed they are. It figures in White's Bampton Lectures, is repeated in Mohler, is cited from him by Castenove in his article, "Mahomedanism," and is one of the three passages of the Koran which Gibbon has thought it worth while to signalise by his encomium.

TWO AMERICAN REVIEWS.

The *North American* and *International Reviews* are always welcome, as affording us a glimpse of the currents of influence and opinion in America. They are of a very high class as literary organs, but it is not for that alone or chiefly that we value them. They faithfully reflect political opinion and indicate social tendencies, and will furnish a valuable mine for the future historian of America. There he must dig as well as in daily newspapers; for quite apart from the "party" bias that may often be perceptible, they summarise and condense the news of the day. In the new *North American*, for example, we have three articles which are distinctly of this character—"The Electoral Conspiracy Bubble Exploded," by Mr. E. W. Stoughton; "How shall the Nation regain Prosperity," by D. A. Wells; and "The Recent Strikes," by Thomas A. Scott; while in the *International* we have "The Communist and the Railway," by W. M. Grosvenor; "The Administration of American Cities," by Mr. Simon Sterne; "The President's Southern Policy"; and a third article on "The Late World's Fair," by Professor Francis A. Walker. All these subjects are discussed with enlightened impartiality and large knowledge. Mr. Stoughton certainly dealing some severe hits at Judge Black, and the view he took of the electoral question in a former number. Mr. Wells is quite firm in his conviction that a restrictive and protective policy between the United and British Provinces has hampered and diminished the general business of the country, and his final judgment is decisively announced thus:—"The enemies to the development of American industry are not, as is continually and most impudently asserted, those who desire free-trade as a part of the fiscal policy of the United States, but those who demand that the existing obstacles to trade which have been pointed out, and the injurious effects of which are so obvious, shall be continued." One cause of depression, it is asserted, is the objection of the Americans to take in exchange from Australia and such places the only things they have to pay with—wool, &c. Mr. Thomas A. Scott, in writing on the "Strikes," is firm in his opinion that the railway companies of America must treat the interests of employers and employed as identical, and that the Government must more than before show a determination to meet violence directed against the public good, with the presence of the military force Congress has armed it with. Of the literary articles by far the most interesting are those on the "Decline of the Drama," and "Perpetual Forces," by Mr. Emerson, in the *North American*, and Mr. Ingram on "Thomas de Quincey," Mr. Stephens on

the "Letters of Junius" (valuable, however, more for negative than positive evidence and argument), and Mr. P. G. Hamerton's "Art Letter."

Mr. Dion Boucicault, in the form of a letter to Charles Reade, traces the decline of the drama to several sources, prominent amongst which is the commercial motive in the management and in the newspapers. The theatres advertise largely; the newspapers write to please the managers; the critics generally say of the performances what they are told to say; and then the critics are really not equipped for their task, and too often praise the worst points. "It has happened to me," writes Mr. Dion Boucicault, "to address an eminent artist the day after a first performance, with the complaint that not only had he misrepresented the character confided to him, but that he had altered it, and interpolated language of his own to the detriment of the play. He answered this reproach by directing attention to the columns of the *London Times*, where his performance was eulogised, and the success of the play attributed largely to his buffoonery." And Mr. Boucicault confesses that he could find no market for a carefully-elaborated, original play, carrying forward the traditions of the English stage, and to live had to subside into an adapter of plays from the French. In article, "New American Novels," occurs the best criticism we have read of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's work, suggested chiefly by his latest novel—"Garth." He is regarded as one who always works well and carefully up to a certain line, and as invariably breaks down at the critical point. Mr. Emerson on "Perpetual Forces" is most characteristic. Along with what appears as a reverence for force there is a celebration of vicariousness and self-sacrifice. The forces and riches of the world exist for the individual only as he can use them for a universal end—the good of all. Hence Napoleon failed, and all like him—

The world is delivered into your hand, but on two conditions—not for property, but use; use according to the noble nature of the gifts, and not for toys, not for self-indulgence. Things work to their ends, not to yours, and will certainly defeat any adventurer who fights against this ordination.

The effort of men is to use them for purely private ends. They wish to pocket land and water, and fire and air, and all fruits of these for property, and would like to have Aladdin's lamp to compel darkness and iron-barred doors, and hostile armies, and lions and serpents, to serve them like footmen, and they wish the same service for their spiritual faculties. A man has a rare mathematical talent, inviting him to the beautiful secrets of geometry, and wishes to clap a patent on it; or has the fancy and invention of a poet, and says:—"I will write a play that shall be repeated in London a hundred nights; or a military genius, and instead of using that to defend his country, he says: 'I will fight the battle, so as to give me place and political consideration'; or Canning or Thurlow has a genius for debate, and says, 'I will know how with this weapon to defend the cause that will pay best and make me Chancellor or Foreign Secretary.' But this perversion is punished with instant loss of true wisdom and real power.

Mr. Ingram's article on Thomas De Quincey in the *International* is written with much acuteness—we had almost said over-acuteness—and it is marked by an irresolution which most often results from that kind of excess. Unsteady is the point of view. He praises and condemns in one breath, and he sometimes supports a reading of bad motives by a clear perversion of facts, as when he distinctly gives it to be understood that De Quincey wrote his account of the death of little Kate Wordsworth, on the occasion, whereas it was not written or published till many years afterwards, when the parents' keen grief must have "been much assuaged" by Time, the healer. So with the gift to Coleridge—he speaks as though De Quincey had indelicately given details of that gift, whereas he only, after Coleridge's death, said that he had the pleasure to remember that he had had it in his power at a certain time to do Coleridge a service through a friend—referring to Mr. Cottle, of Bristol, of course, through whom it had already been made a commonplace of literary information, as there are records to show. De Quincey, poor man, has enough of blame to bear without facts being perverted to injure his memory thus. Mr. Ingram always writes well, but in this case his evident desire to find a bad motive misleads him, and that in several instances, precisely as in this case. We have read with nothing short of delight Mr. Hamerton's "Art Letter," in which we have a delightful mixture of delicate observation, keen criticism, and wise remark. The shorter notices of books in the *International* are very well done, and altogether the number is equal to any that has as yet come before us.

MORE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

Macmillan will be most attractive to scholars by the article from Mr. Gladstone on the "Dominions

of Odysseus and the Island Group of the Odyssey." This is what may be best characterised as a subtle contribution to the geography of the Odyssey, abounding in apt illustrations, as well as in ingenious argument. Mrs. Oliphant has some dramatic passages in "Young Musgrave," but one of the most interesting articles in the number is Mr. Elliot's on the "Newly-discovered MS. of the first Marquis of Halifax"—an article characterised by careful research and carefully-weighed opinion. The MS. throws new light upon some political events, but less than one should have expected upon the character of Halifax himself—"the Trimmer" of the Revolution. Nevertheless, Mr. Elliot's article will belong to English history. Of Mr. Wallace's splendid contribution to the "Colours of Animals and Plants" we need not speak. The other articles are by Mr. Escott on "Gibraltar," Mr. Thorden on the University of Upsala, and by Lady Cadogan on the grand lady of French society, but the course of this, in common with other articles in *Macmillan*, is so interrupted by inserted matter, that we respectfully declined to finish it. It is too bad to have one's reading stopped by advertisements of wines, old teeth, knives, waters, books—anything; and it is somewhat astonishing that an eminently respectable journal such as *Macmillan's Magazine* should condescend to such a device. Imagine a *Times* leader being broken up by the insertion of advertisements here, there, and everywhere throughout it!

Cornhill has a good instalment of "For Percival," and Mr. Blackmore is evidently going to make Erema forgive her grandfather's murderer—if he does not justify the man's crime. We hope, however, we shall have no justification of the father's flight, when he evidently knew by whom the crime was committed. Sentimental generosity may go too far—as in Mrs. Oliphant's tale in *Macmillan*—and, on the whole, such generosity is offensive. There is an admirable criticism of Massinger in "Hours in a Library," and a clever paper with the significant title, "Carving a Cocoa-nut," but that on the "Environ of London" might have been better, it being clearly added to without method. Every foot of ground gone over in these papers we have gone over; and, on the whole we are disappointed that nothing better has been said.

Tinsley is not so good as usual. The instalments of tales are lengthened evidently to get them finished next month, and they are not lengthened with advantage. The "Appalling Appetite" is grossly absurd; but there is a really good tale, entitled, "Found in the Snow," and a good sketch of the Rubens *fete* at Antwerp.

And now we have a host of little lights that shine in their own spheres with brilliancy, and that do their own work sometimes with admirable effect. The first of these is *Hardwicke's Science Gossip*, which is distinguished this month, besides its usual notes, by "Mountain Diatomaceæ," and the "Post-Glacial Deposits of the Thames Valley." There is, also, an admirable paper (illustrated) on the "Metamorphosis of the White Cabbage Butterfly." The "Notes and Queries" are various as usual. *Charing Cross* is at its best in Mr. Hatton's story of the "Queen of Bohemia," but the number is almost spoiled by the wretched stuff entitled, "Mr. Joseph Jovial's Views of Spiritualism"—a paper bad enough to sink almost any magazine.—*St. James's* best article is on "Godwin," but this is written with too little knowledge and far too little study.—The *Christian Treasury* has its usual quantity of good religious matter; while the *Family Treasury* has a capital article on "William Arnot," and some good notes in the "Outlook."—The *Fireside's* best is in Miss Giberne's tale, Mr. Arnold's "Stepping-stone," and Mr. Morris's "Leaves"—the latter always welcome.—The *Christian Observer* has a good article on "Prayer-book Revision in the Church of Ireland"—but why "Church of Ireland" now?

We have already dealt with the principal article in the *Congregationalist*.—The *Baptist Magazine* is distinguished by an admirable sketch of Canon Liddon as a preacher, and the continuation of Mr. Trestrails' very interesting and well-told reminiscences of college life fifty years ago at Bristol.—The *Scottish Congregationalist* has an article on "Lord Macaulay in his Aspect towards Christianity." The title is a misnomer: for "Christianity" there should have been "religion." On the whole the paper does not satisfy us. There are, however, good articles on "Congregationalism in Relation to Modern Thought" and on "Spiritual Power," with the usual denominational intelligence.—The *Church Sunday School Magazine* is too illustrative, by which we mean, it gives too much information in proportion to

doctrine.—The *United Presbyterian Magazine* has a very new article on the "First Scottish Voluntary"—John Glas. It is singular how that man, a hundred and fifty years ago, seized hold of the primary principles of modern Voluntaryism. This is a peculiarly interesting article, which we unhesitatingly attribute to Mr. Oliver, of Glasgow.—Besides the above we have the *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society, which improves, but does not yet reach the proper standard; the *Friend of China*; the *Day of Days*; *Sunshine*; the *Woman's Gazette*; and the *Christian's Penny Magazine* (very well edited).

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Sylvestres. By M. BEIHAM EDWARDS. A New Edition. (F. Warne and Co.) If our readers should chance not to have read this novel, we would draw their especial attention to it, as one, both in execution and purpose, far above the average of works of fiction. It tells of two or three innocent-minded Fourierites, who, under the auspices of a young Lady Bountiful, settle down in a Suffolk village, clearly not far from St. Edmundsbury, live their primitive lives, and try their best to do all manner of good. Now, Miss Edwards has caught hold of a practical truth, disagreeable to learn, yet which must be learned. It is that, if you try to do people too much good, they will not only hate you, but, if they can, they will rend you to pieces. There are ways and ways, of course, and all ways should be wise. Our friends were anything but worldly wise. How they suffered in consequence, from a bigoted priest, and a pitifully ignorant people, Miss Edwards tells with not only power, but with much human sympathy. It is "Hypatia" over again, but with a difference.

Ferns: British and Foreign. The History, Organography, Classification, and Enumeration of the species of Garden Ferns, with a Treatise on their Cultivation. By JOHN SMITH, A.L.S., Excursioner of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, author of "Domestic Botany," &c. New and enlarged edition. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) Mr. F. Heath has done not a little to present the claims of ferns in their picturesque or popular character. Here, in the new edition of Mr. Smith's valuable and exhaustive work, we have them presented to us in a strictly scientific fashion, which is yet adapted to popular needs. Mr. Smith has made ferns a life study. He knows them familiarly, and can discriminate the most faintly-marked differences. His book is certainly the most reliable handbook on the subject we have, and represents a vast amount of observation, inquiry, and labour. The opening chapter on the History of the Introduction of Exotic Ferns is that which is most fitted to be popular. Most readers will be surprised to know that the systematic attention to fern-culture in this country is so recent, that, in 1822, Mr. Smith found the collection of ferns at Kew extremely poor, not numbering more than forty species; and that, as indicating great indifference on the subject, between 1823 and 1846, when his first catalogue was issued, no reliable list was published. In 1857, Mr. Smith was able to enumerate 560 exotic species as known in British gardens; and since then, curiosity having been stimulated, Mr. Smith tells us that "our collections have increased at the rate of about fifty species a-year." This is gratifying; for, at the present time, when so much is being done to develop an interest in flowers, even in the minds of the lower orders, by window-gardens and other means, the cultivation of ferns is fitted to add a new element of attraction and educational influence. The essay on the Genera of Ferns and their classification is more scientific; but it is careful, clear, and exhaustive; and the chapter on Organography is such as could only have been produced by a specialist, who, besides great care in collecting and observing, had true literary skill. The enumerations have evidently been done with great care, and the illustrations have been executed with real perception and insight. Whoever wishes to know about garden ferns must needs have recourse to this book, which has been a patient labour of love—each part worked at cautiously, and by slow degrees brought to the perfection in which we now have it. The more practical chapters near the close on cultivation well deserve a special word.

Em, or Spells and Counter Spells. By M. BRAMSTON. (Marcus Ward and Co.) This is an original and clever novel, containing in one volume a good deal more than the ordinary value of three. The author tells of the heir of an aristocratic family meeting, in the course of a walking tour, a young and uncultivated girl of fifteen years of age, falling

in love with her, and arranging, with a view to marriage, for her proper education and culture. Conditions are imposed by his father as to the fulfilment of the engagement, which ultimately, owing first to the concealment and afterwards to the sudden revelation of his real position to his betrothed, lead to her breaking the contract. This occurs from wilful pride. The development of Em's character in this respect is drawn with power and sympathy, and, as is not always the case in novels, Em continues throughout the leading figure. But there are characters in this work sketched with almost equal cleverness to that of Em. First of these is a minister's wife, who is a young lady of the age, going in for intellectualism versus devotion, while her husband plods on in his heroic work of quiet self-sacrifice. The contrasts of the two characters are admirably drawn and illustrated, and the end, in which the wife surrenders all her superficial intellectualism, is told with great pathos. There is a good deal of bye-play also introduced, but the finale is rather too melodramatic and is out of character with what has gone before. It should have been brought about more naturally. Nevertheless, Miss (?) Bramston has given to us one of the freshest and healthiest tales of the year.

Doubleday's Children. By DUTTON COOK. (Samson Low and Co.) Mr. Cook has hit upon a very clever expedient to give a fresh character to a tale. It was not necessary, so far as the materials of the tale are concerned, but, nevertheless, it is interesting to see how an author can work out a tale in an entirely new form. Mr. Doubleday was a weak-minded and flabby man—an architect by profession, always in difficulties, and sometimes having the brokers in his house. His three children tell his tale and the tale of their own lives. The sister and younger brother have, we are obliged to say, exactly the same style, but the elder brother reveals his character in dramatic perfection. So well is the history carried on by the three narratives, that the reader sees no confusion of events and no mixture of character—which a careless writer could not have avoided. Mr. Dutton Cook has shown more than his usual skill in the elaborate construction of this tale. Two sketches in it stand out in vivid light—an experience of prisoner's life of the King's Bench, and the French revolution of 1848, with the corresponding Chartist movement in England. We suspect that at least one of the characters in the last—the poor, patriotic, enthusiastic editor—is drawn from life. Perhaps some others are?

The Home Naturalist, &c. By HARLAND COULTAS. (Religious Tract Society.) We are told that this work is a "free adaptation of a German work." The author is Otto Klasing, the translator or adapter Mr. Coultas—who, we regret to hear, has now passed from amongst us. There is much in the work that will convey abounding information, especially to intelligent children. The writer treats of the capture of insects and their various collections; of plant collections, of wood collections—a new hint, if we mistake not, to English children—of mineral collections, of the "aquarium," the "terrarium," and the "insectarium." It will be seen from the latter two classifications that the scope of this work is greater than that of most English books of a similar character. The engravings are numerous, and, as far as we are capable of testing them, we have no hesitation in saying that they are good. But, engravings of insects are always unsatisfactory when they are not coloured.

From Out the Deep, &c. With introduction and notes, by S. W. CHRISTOPHER. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Mr. Christopher's introduction and notes to this work are worth comparatively little, and could be dispensed with without being missed. But the tale, as a tale of Cornish life, with its various incidents, its relics of superstition, its Methodism, its romance, is unique. Perhaps it would not have suited the ordinary "three-volume" reader, but it is more interesting than most of the three-volume novels, while it has a peculiar religious character of its own. A Cornish Methodist should relish it, as much as a Devonian relishes "Lorna Doone" or "Westward Ho!"

Angelo; or the Pine Forest in the Alps. By GERALDINE E. JEWELRY. (Griffith and Farran.) This is the fourth thousand of a tale that should extend long beyond that number, although the sub-title is altogether inappropriate. Why should it not have been the "Angel Painter?" It tells of a young Italian boy, who, from an outcast, became one of the greatest of artists; but not a greater artist than Miss Jewelry is in telling his romantic history.—*The Three Wishes*, by M. E. B. (Griffith and Farran) is a tale for girls—or shall

we say, budding young ladies? The "three wishes" are of Mabel, who is the daughter of parents living in a dull street in London. The ordinary home life, with the tired, hard-working mother of middle-class circumstances, is well described, and it has its attendant moral, which may well be learned by daughters of all houses. The "three wishes" are granted. How? Let the reader read, and find both plain life and romance in them. But we don't believe in the best of men being killed by the best of work, which is the case here. The sentiment is unhealthy.—*The Story of Two Islands*, by CRONA TEMPLE (Religious Tract Society), is not what one would expect from the title. A tale? Well, we were going to say, "Not a bit of it," but there is a ghost of a tale in it. The islands are islands introduced for the purpose of exhibiting their animal life. The exhibition is good and natural, and children can both learn and be amused by what they read in these pages.—*Fatherland, or How the Birds Lived at Queertown*, by G. M. FENN, with illustrations by F. W. KEYL (Griffith and Farran), is a reissue of one of the most amusing of books with some of the best of drawings. What child could not but be charmed by a tale by Mr. Fenn, in which all birds and animals talk, and in which they are all drawn by that great and lamented artist Mr. Keyl? This is a bright, witty, and clever book for children of any age up to four-score.—*Brave Nelly, or Weak Hands and a Willing Heart*, by M. E. B. (Griffith and Farran), we have had under review before. If the reader does not recollect the review we recollect the book, and an admirable book for all children it is, and for some mothers who may, perhaps, attend mothers' meetings.—*Dreams and Deeds*. (Religious Tract Society.) We also remember well a previous work by the author of this one—"Loved into Shape." Here she strikes into a new line, illustrating principally two characters in a family—a sister, who dreams of great deeds and does nothing, and another sister, who dreams of no great deeds, but does all, as they are around her in her everyday life.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The winter season of the London School of Homœopathy was inaugurated on Thursday evening. The introductory lecture was delivered in the board-room of the Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street, by Dr. Hughes, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He commenced by saying that his task was somewhat different from that of the gentlemen who inaugurated the session at the Medical Schools of the Metropolis on the previous day. A school of medicine in general needed no explanation or vindication. A school of homœopathy required both. He went on, accordingly, to state what homœopathy was, and why a school was needed in which to teach it. Homœopathy was, he said, in the first place, an abstract term denoting a relation between the effects of a drug on the healthy body and the symptoms of the disease for which it was administered, this relation being expressed by the formula *similia similibus curantur*. In the second place, it had a concrete signification, denoting a medical system of now full sixty years of age, which had a history, a literature, and a body of theoretic conceptions and practical rules. It possessed a large collection of "proving," or experiments with drugs on the healthy human body; it had arrived at a multitude of specifically acting remedies for many of the definite forms of disease; and it had brought to light a number of facts and views which without it would probably have remained unknown, foremost among which he instanced the power and efficacy of infinitesimal doses, though this method of treating, with the body of positive knowledge which has formed around it, was, he said, entirely ignored in the ordinary medical schools, or only mentioned to be ridiculed. Even were it otherwise, he thought it doubtful whether it could be taught without a special organisation for the purpose, and by teachers specially acquainted with and heartily attached to it, and yet there were many who, from hereditary prepossession or personal conviction, desired to practise the system, and who ought to have opportunities for learning it analogous to those which were open to them in connection with ordinary medicine. The large proportion of the public, moreover, who chose to have homœopathic treatment demanded that properly qualified practitioners of it should be supplied to them. For these reasons it had been deemed necessary to found an extra academical school, supplementary to those of medicine in general, where homœopathy should be systematically taught; and the promoters trusted that no reproach of schismatic conduct might fall upon them for so acting. The lecturer went on to explain the practical working of the schools. Systematic course of lectures were delivered upon the two branches of medical education which were affected by homœopathy—viz., materia medica and therapeutics on the one hand, and the practice of medicine on the other—including under the latter terms all forms of disease in which drug treatment was of avail. In both these courses, previous acquaintance on the part of the student

with the facts common to both systems of medicine was assumed, and the time devoted to the special knowledge, principles, and modes of action of homœopathy. In co-operation with these classes, the practice of the London Homœopathic Hospital, with its 65 beds, was open to the students of the school, and several of the medical officers were prepared to give them clinical instruction. A museum of homœopathic materia medica and a library of books belonging to the system were in process of formation. To this school he invited students. On those who intended definitely to practice homœopathically he laid it as a duty, which their own conscience would dictate, and which the public would assuredly require, to avail themselves of the opportunities it afforded. But he also urged the attendance of all whose time and circumstances would permit of it, maintaining in the words of the prospectus of the school "that instruction in homœopathic doctrines and practice is an essential part of a liberal and thorough medical education." "No one," he said, "who with unprejudiced mind desires to do his utmost for the health and lives committed to him should neglect the possible increment to his knowledge to be derived from study within these walls. We can promise him that he will go out from them possessed of scores of remedies which might otherwise have remained unknown to him, with as many applications of old medicines equally novel and fruitful, and with ideas about medicines and enthusiasm as to their potency which he has certainly never acquired from the negative teaching delivered from most of the chairs of materia medica in the existing schools." The lecturer concluded by appealing to the homœopathic body throughout the country to give to the school their cordial and active support, and to sustain those who laboured in it for the common cause in the advancement of which they were all interested.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Bad Legs.—When—from injury, feeble circulation, foul blood, or neglected chill—inflammation, succeeded by ulceration, has attacked the lower limbs, the sufferer may turn for a cure, without fear of disappointment, to Holloway's celebrated Ointment, whose fame for such disorders has resounded throughout the habitable globe, and testimonials in all languages have been received universally praising this celebrated Ointment. In all old cases Holloway's Pills should be taken while his unguent is used. Both together are most effective, and the cure is accomplished painlessly and readily. Under their joint curative influence the worst wounds or ulcers assume a more healthy character, and shortly begin to fill up or contract and soundly heal.

You can expend your entire income and yet insure its return without further outlay or liability of any kind. On all purchases ask your tradesmen for Coupons of the General Expenditure Assurance Company (Limited). Head Office, 19 and 21, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—By the increasing demand for this famed Balm may be estimated its value and efficacy for replenishing, invigorating, and preserving the Hair either from falling off or turning grey. Without it no toilet is complete. It imparts to the hair a bright and glossy appearance, frees it entirely from scurf, and will not soil the most delicate fabric worn as head-dress "at home" or in promenade. In the "nursery" its use is invaluable, as it forms in infancy the basis of a healthy and luxuriant head of hair. Sold by all perfumers and chemists, at 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. only. Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, C. and A. Oldridge, 22, Wellington-street, seven doors from the Strand, London, W.C.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's World's Hair Restorer never fails to restore grey hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is speedy and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. Its value is above all others. A single trial proves it. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the hair. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has for over 40 years manufactured these two preparations. They are the standard articles for the hair. They should never be used together, nor Oil nor Pomade with either.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's Zyllo-Balsamum, a simple tonic and hair-dressing of extraordinary merit for the young. Premature loss of the hair, so common, is prevented. Prompt relief in thousands of cases has been afforded where the hair has been coming out in handfuls. It cleanses the hair and scalp, and removes dandruff. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

CARDINAL ECRU, OR CREAM.—JUDSON'S DYES.—White goods may be dyed in five minutes. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, berouses, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress, can easily be dyed without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c. Sixpence per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Stationers.

INVALIDS.—Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diseases of the Heart, Dropsy, and Tumours quickly cured by Abercrombie's New Solvent Process. Success testified by many ministers and others, with their respective names and addresses added. Inquiry courted. Post Free Six Stamps.—10, Claremont-square, London, N.

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

TEETH, &c.—THE COMPLETE UPPER OR LOWER SET OF FOURTEEN PURE MINERAL TEETH, fitted and fixed to the mouth without pain. The extraction of stumps, loose or decayed teeth not being necessary in any case. This perfectly painless system of adapting artificial teeth to the mouth is protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent; and a written guarantee given with every case that they will not decay or change colour. 54, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road. Mr. M. E. Toomey, Surgeon-Dentist.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.—Universally recommended by the Medical Profession. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says:—"The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The Whisky must be pronounced to be pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality." Wholesale, 20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

CAVILL'S SWIM ACROSS THE CHANNEL.—It is not generally known that Professor Cavill found that the most sustaining beverage he partook of for this wonderful effort was Cadbury's Cocoa Essence. This article contains more concentrated nourishment than any other beverage. Ten years ago the "British Medical Journal" predicted that "it would prove one of the most nutritious, digestible, and restorative of drinks."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

TYMMS.—Oct. 5, at Upper Clapton, the wife of the Rev. T. V. Tymms, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEWETT—ALLEN.—Sept. 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Poole, by the Rev. J. Osborn, assisted by the Rev. E. Hewett, of Mount Carey, Jamaica (father of the bridegroom), Edward Jesse Hewett, Swaffham, Norfolk, to Nabel Allen, eldest daughter of W. R. C. Allen, of Poole, Dorset.

HUTCHINSON—ADLINGTON.—Oct. 3, at the Friends' Meetinghouse, Mansfield, Robert Hutchinson, of Nottingham, to Catherine, daughter of the late William Adlington, of Mansfield.

FORDHAM—BLAKE.—Oct. 4, at the Vicarage-street Chapel, Yeovil, by the Rev. R. L. Carpenter, B.A., of Bridport, uncle of the bride, Herbert George, eldest son of Herbert Fordham, Esq., of Odsey, Cambs., to Faany Osler, daughter of William Blake, Esq., of Bridge House, South Petherton, Somerset.

PAGES—SPURGEON.—Oct. 4, at the Congregational Chapel, Havant, by the Rev. W. Meadows, Joaquin Pages, Esq., of Sabadell, Spain, to Aline Louise, only daughter of the Rev. S. Spurgeon, M.R.C.P., Principal of the Manor House Collegiate School, Havant.

BUCKLE—CHARLES.—Oct. 6, at the United Methodist Free Church, Oxford road, Manchester, by the Rev. Marmaduke Miller, Edward, fourth son of Robert Buckle, Dunnington, York, to Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Charles, Ardwick.

ALLBROOK—MELLOR.—Oct. 6, at Trinity Congregational Church, Peterborough, by the Rev. Thomas Bagley, brother-in-law of the bride, Samuel John Allbrook, of Victoria-park-road, London, to Adelaide, second daughter of the late James Mellor, Esq.

DEATH.

CORBOLD.—Sept. 28, at Bedford, the Rev. Alfred Corbold, for 25 years a missionary of the London Missionary Society at Goojerat and Madras.

EPPS'S CACAOINE (Quintessence of Cacao).—Cacaoine possesses the essential principle of cacao, theobromine, unclogged by excess of nutritives and over-richness, as found in the natural cacao nibs, and in chocolates and prepared cocoas generally. The cacao flavour here becomes almond-like and intensified, and being unsweetened it affords when made an exhilarating warm drink, extremely fluid and refreshing and clean to the palate. Sold only in packets and tins, labelled "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

Advertisements.

BENNETT,

65 & 64,
CHEAPSIDE.

WATCHES

BENNETT'S
GOLD PRESENTATION
WATCHES,
FROM £10 TO £100.

CLOCKS

TO CLOCK
PURCHASERS.
JOHN BENNETT, having
just completed great alterations in his Clock Show-Rooms, is enabled to offer to purchasers the most extensive Stock in London, comprising Clocks for the Drawing, Dining Rooms, and Presentation of the highest quality and newest designs at the lowest prices.

JOHN BENNETT, WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

A MINISTER'S WIFE, living in the suburbs of London, WISHES to RECEIVE Two or Three LITTLE GIRLS from six to twelve years of age, as Boarders. Her aim will be to train and Educate them as her own.—Address, E. L., care of Mr. Puttick, 44, Fleet-street, E.C.

A HOME in a small family is OFFERED to a GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, or to a Single Gentleman, or to a Lady with or without a maid, within easy distance of London. Peculiar advantages are presented, and liberal, though not excessive, terms would be expected. Address, "Civis," care of Steel and Jones, Advertising Agents, Spring-gardens, S.W.

TO WINTER IN GERMANY.—A FAMILY would RECEIVE a YOUNG LADY or Lady into their party.—References required and exchanged.—Address, care of Z. Z., 22, Brunswick-place, Cambridge.

NORWOOD ORPHAN SOCIETY, for the TRAINING UP of BEREAVED CHILDREN in CHRISTIAN FAMILIES. Approved cases received in the order of application. No voting. CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly requested in aid of this new charity, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, Watson Osmond, Esq., 60, Fenchurch-street, E.C., and Netherton, Penge-lane, Sydenham; or the Hon. Secretary, Rev. G. T. Coster, Sunny Bank, South Norwood, S.E. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post Office. Cheques to be crossed London and South-Western Bank.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

As many of the missionaries, native pastors, and Christians identified with the Society are in the famine districts, among the suffering and dying, the Directors will be most grateful to be the medium of conveying speedy and special help to them.

CONTRIBUTIONS sent to the Mission House will be thankfully acknowledged and forwarded to India without delay.

J. KEMP-WELCH, Treasurer.

J. MULLEN, D.D.

ROBERT ROBINSON, Secretaries.

ED. H. JONES,

Mission House, 14, Blomfield-street, E.C.

Amount already acknowledged, £3,648 2s. 1d.

THIRD LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

DONATIONS.	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Langworthy, for			
Manchester, Orphans	100	0	0
George Borwick, Esq.	50	0	0
Messrs. W. Govan and Sons, Glasgow	50	0	0
H. I. Brown, Esq., per Rev. H. Quick, Bath	12	12	0
W. F. Ball, Esq., Leeds	10	10	0
Henry Brown, Esq., F. Hindley, Esq., Hornsey	10	0	0
I. F. Yates, Esq., Kirby Lonsdale	10	0	0
Miss Baxter, Dundee	10	0	0
Miss Townley, Selsey	10	0	0
Mrs. G. Brown, Edinburgh	10	0	0
Henry Richard, Esq. M.P.	10	0	0
F. J. Hartley, Esq. A Friend, per W. M. Jack, Esq., Bristol	5	5	0
Dr. S. O. Habershon	5	5	0
I. T. Glasier, Esq.	5	5	0
A. Fenning, Esq., West Cowes	5	0	0
Mrs. J. A. Coombs, Torquay	5	0	0
Mrs. M. Woodman, Selsey	5	0	0
W. L. B. Thornton, Bones, Cardiff	5	0	0
W. B. Gibson, Esq., Overton	5	0	0
Messrs. Stair and Adams	5	0	0
Craven Chapel	107	0	0
Eccleston Congl. Church	66	0	0
St. Helen's Congl. Church	63	1	1
Reading, Trinity Congl. Ch. and Sunday School	61	18	0
Clapton Park Congl. Ch. Moisy	54	18	4
Wolverhampton, Queen-st. Church	41	1	0
Sunderland, Ebenezer Ch., Fawcett-st.	38	18	8
Bristol Arley Chap.	37	9	0
Arundel Congl. Chapel and Sunday School	34	6	6
Barnsbury Congl. Church	34	2	0
Wirksworth Congl. Church	31	10	0
Brentwood Congl. Church	31	3	6
Leek Congl. Ch. and Mission Room	30	10	1
Reading, Castle-st. Congl. Ch.	28	0	0
Guernsey, Eldad Ch.	25	0	0
Peckham-rye, Linden-grove Congl. Church	24	14	10
Barnsley Congl. Ch.	24	0	0
Sale Congl. Ch.	23	13	0
Hoxton Academy Church	23	5	0
Avenue-road Ch., Shepherd's-bush	23	0	0
Westminster Chapel, Addl.	22	3	4
Lower Clapton Congl. Ch. Sac. Coll.	21	10	3
Leamington, Holly-walk Congl. Ch.	21	5	0
Hampstead Congl. Church	21	0	0
Annan Indpt. Ch.	20	6	0
Montrose Congl. Ch.	17	10	0
Worthing Congl. Ch.	17	0	0
Batley Congl. Ch.	16	12	0
Thame Congl. Ch.	16	5	0
Middlewich Congl. Church	16	0	0
Clifton, Pembroke Ch.	16	0	0
Thaxted, Old Indpt. Meeting	15	16	7
Birkenhead, Hamilton-square Ch.	15	0	0
Clevedon Congl. Ch.	14	10	8
Shrewsbury, Abbey Foregate Ch.	13	10	0
Bridgwater Congl. Church	12	16	0
Burdett-road Congl. Church	11	0	0
Londonderry Congl. Church	10	10	8
Rugby Congl. Ch.	10	10	0
Burnt Ash Congl. Church	10	10	0
Union Ch., Horsely-down	10	10	0
Liverpool, Welsh Tabernacle, Netherfield-road	10	5	1
Glossop Congl. Ch.	10	2	0
Mill-end-road Ch., part coll.	10	0	0
Esher-st. Ch., Rev. J. Marchant and friends	10	0	0
Llandoverly, Salem Congl. Ch.	10	0	0
Kingsteignton Congl. Church	9	11	0
Burton-on-Trent Congl. Ch.	9	9	0
Belvedere Congl. Ch.	9	0	0
Pendlebury Congl. Church	8	18	3
Stebbing Congl. Ch.	8	15	0
Malspas Congl. Ch.	8	10	10
New Mills Congl. Ch.	8	4	0
Christians Meeting in St. John's Rooms	8	0	0
Lisson Grove	8	0	0
Highgate Ch. Sunday School	8	0	0
Leamington, Warwick-st. Bap. Ch.	7	14	0
Dewsbury Ebenezer Congl. Church	7	12	8
Greville-place Congl. Church	7	9	4
Enderby Indpt. Ch.	7	7	0
Dean Congl. Church	7	2	0
Wellington Congl. Ch., Somerset	6	15	6
Sowerby Congl. Ch.	6	5	0
Henham Congl. Ch.	6	4	6
New Court Sunday School	6	3	0
Oldbury Congl. Ch.	5	12	10
Henllan Amgoed Independent Ch.	5	10	0
Marple Bridge Congl. Church	5	3	6
St. Columb Congl. Church	5	0	0
Hersham Congl. Ch.	5	0	0
Slough Congl. Ch.	5	0	0
Wick Congl. Ch.	5	0	0
Tetsworth Congl. Ch.	5	0	0
Lytham Congl. Ch.	5	0	0
Southport, Upper Portland-st. Congl. Ch. Sac. Collection	5	0	0
Romsey Abbey Ch. Sac. Collection	5	0	0
Collections and Donations under £5	151	12	2

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll. Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D. (Edin.), B.A., F.E.L.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Assistant Examiner in English in the University of London, &c., &c.

JOHN M. LIGHTWOOD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; also B.A.; First Class in Mathematics at the University of London.

ALFRED ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

G. EMERY, Esq., B.A. Lond.

ARTHUR ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

The MICHAELMAS TERM commenced THURSDAY, the 20th September.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTIN, B.A., Lee, &c.

INDEPENDENT COLLEGE, TAUNTON.

Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A. (Lond.)
Second Master—T. POWELL, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.)
And Seven Assistant Masters.

Pupils prepared for the Cambridge Local and London University Examinations, and also for Commercial life.

The College, in a most healthy situation, will accommodate 150 boys.

Scholarships varying from £15 to £40 per annum.

Complete Gymnastic Apparatus and spacious Swimming Bath.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Little Boys under the care of Mrs. MILNE, with separate building and playground. Terms, from 26 to 40 Guineas per annum.

For Prospectus or further particulars apply to the Principal, as above, or to the Secretary.

Mr. ALBERT GOODMAN, Taunton.

HOLT HOUSE SCHOOL, CHESHUNT, LONDON, N.

Professor W. B. TODD HUNTER, M.A. (Gold Medalist), University of London, and Fellow of University College, London, Formerly of Cheshunt College. Inclusive terms, from 48 Guineas per annum.

For particulars, apply as above.

LYME HOUSE SCHOOL, EYTHORNE, DOVER (Established over fifty years).

Principal—Rev. T. DAVIES. Terms, 30 to 40 guineas per annum. This School, conducted on Christian principles, aims at giving a sound physical, mental, and moral education.

Reference to Ministers and others.

STAMFORD TERRACE ACADEMY, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application to DANIEL F. HOWORTH, Principal.

HOME EDUCATION.—A LADY residing in the healthiest part of Malvern, and wishing to Educate her own little Daughters at Home, would be glad to hear of Two or Three others to join them.—For particulars apply to Rev. A. S. Richardson, Castle House, Malvern.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831

For the sons of Ministers and Missionaries; the sons of Laymen have been admitted since 1856.

Principal—Rev. W. FIELD, M.A. (London) in Classics and Philosophy, Williams Divinity Scholar, assisted by competent Masters.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., Halifax, Chairman
W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer
J. R. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.
Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.

"The School itself is an excellently-contrived building, where... nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms. I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsommer, 1874.

The Committee have since provided a Chemical Laboratory, Gymnastic Apparatus, and detached Infirmary. The Playground has been enlarged, and a new Lavatory provided.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal. Ministers' sons are received on reduced terms, which may be ascertained on application to the Secretary.

For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medalist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prize-man in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER—

JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A. (London), First in the First-class at both First and Second B.A. Examinations, ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.

There are five Scholarships connected with the College. Boys are prepared for the Universities, the Professions, and for Commerce.

Nine Seniors and twenty-six Juniors, out of a school of a hundred pupils, passed the last Cambridge Local Examination, thirteen with honours—one the first Senior in England, who obtained the Syndicate's prize of £12, the Hatherston Scholarship of £40 per annum, and the offer of the Sizarship given by St. John's College, Cambridge, (to which is added £20 a-year) to the first in Greek and Latin.

There is a large swimming-bath on the College premises. For particulars as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master, or to the Secretary, the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.

AUTUMN TERM from SEPT. 18th to DEC. 20th.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE SIEGE OF TROY, adapted from Lord Derby's Homer's "Iliad" and Dr. Schliemann's "Troy and its remains" entirely new Views, Scenery, and Dresses; the libretto is rendered by Mr. Lin Bayne.—THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, illustrated by a splendid series of Dissolving Views and Effects, by Mr. J. L. King; "The Geneva Cross," sung by Rosa Garbaldi.

—LIGHT and COLOUR, the production of pure Light, and its application to signalling on land and sea, and other purposes, by Professor Gardner.—TORPEDOES, their construction, methods of attack and means of defence, with Lantern Diagrams and Mechanical Effects.—CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE: its history, with short accounts of other noted Obelisks, by the Rev. E. M. Geldart.—The Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, Leotard the Automaton, Demonstration of New Inventions, &c.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Schools and Children under ten, 6d. Open from 12 to 5 and from 7 to 10.

HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE, inconvenience, or expense, in DYSPEPSIA, Chronic Constipation, Diarrhoea, Nervous, Bilious, Pulmonary, and Liver Complaints, Debility, Asthma, Wasting in Old or Young, Nausea, and Vomiting, RESTORED by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD:—

REVALENTA ARABICA

(which saves fifty times its cost in medicine), and cures chronic indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, all kinds of fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, poverty and impurities of the blood, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, acidity, waterbrash, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and vomiting after eating, even in pregnancy or at sea; sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, exhaustion, epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis, wasting away, and the feverish and bitter taste on awaking, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell of tobacco or drink. Twenty-eight years' invariable success with adults and delicate infants. 80,000 cures of cases considered hopeless. It contains four times as much nourishment as meat. It is likewise the only recognised food to rear delicate infants successfully, and to overcome all infantine difficulties in teething, weaning, measles, fevers, restlessness, diarrhoea, eruptions. The 2s. tins are forwarded post free to all parts of the United Kingdom on receipt of 2s. 4d. in stamps.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Thirty years' well-deserved and world-wide reputation of Du Barry's Food has led a certain class of speculators to puff up all kinds of Farinaceous Foods. However, Mr. Pys Henry Chevasse, F.R.C.S., author of "Advice to a Mother," analysed 13 of these, and declared DU BARRY'S FOOD to be THE BEST. Likewise Dr. B. F. Routh, physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children, declares:—"Among the vegetable substances Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is the best," and that "under its influence many children affected with atrophy and marked debility have completely recovered. They thrive admirably upon it, and sleep soundly all night."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—"Twenty-five years' incredible miseries from chronic dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness, low spirits, debility, and swellings all over to double my natural size—miseries I endured, and for which I tried the best advice in vain. Since 29th March last I have lived entirely upon DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD without taking any meat. It has done me a great deal of good, and I never felt so well in my life as I do now, all the swelling having left me; I have lost all nervousness, I sleep well, and feel happy. Indeed, my friends say I am like a new man—nothing like what I was before I took your food. Pray make any use you like of this letter, and accept my very best thanks.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly, CHARLES TUSON.—Monmouth, 30th August, 1876."

CURE No. 68,471 of GENERAL DEBILITY.

"I am happy to be able to assure you that these last two years, since I ate DU BARRY'S admirable REVALENTA ARABICA, I have not felt the weight of my 84 years. My legs have acquired strength and nimbleness, my sight has improved so much as to dispense with spectacles, my stomach reminds me of what I was at the age of 20—in short, I feel myself quite young and hearty. I preach, attend confessions, visit the sick, I make long journeys on foot, my head is clear, and my memory strengthened. In the interests of other sufferers, I authorise the publication of my experience of the benefits of your admirable food, and remain, Abbot PETER CASTELLI, Bachelor of Theology and Priest of Prunetto, near Mondovì."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—CONSTIPATION, Asthma, &c.—Cure No. 49,832 of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting by Du Barry's Food—MARIA JOLLY.

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—LIVER, NERVES.—

Cure No. 48,614. Of the Marchioness de Brehan.—"In consequence of a Liver Complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to read, write, or, in fact, attend to anything; with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. I felt dreadfully low-spirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men, English as well as French, had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair I took DU BARRY'S FOOD, and lived on this delicious food for three months. The good God be praised, it has completely restored me; I am myself again, and able to make and receive visits and resume my social position.—Marchioness DE BREHAN, Naples, April 17, 1869."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—CONSUMPTION,

Diarrhoea, Cramp, Kidney, and Bladder Disorders.—Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.—"Bonn, July 19, 1852.—Du Barry's Food is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative absorbents, and supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly effective in indigestion (dyspepsia), a confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, and stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation, and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids.—Dr. RUD WURZER, Professor of Medicine, and Practical M.D.

CURE of DEBILITY, BAD DIGESTION, and IRRITABILITY.

"DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA has produced an extraordinary effect on me. Heaven be blessed, it has cured me of nightly sweatings, terrible irritation of the stomach, and bad digestion, which had lasted eighteen years. I have never felt so comfortable as I do now.—J. COM-PARET, Parish Priest, St. Romaine-des-Isles."

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD (suitably packed for all climates) sells: In tins, 1lb., at 2s.; of 1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s. 12lb., 32s.; 24lb., 60s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA CHOCOLATE.—Powder in tin canisters for 12 cups at 2s.; 24 cups, 3s. 6d.; 48 cups, 6s.; 288 cups, 34s.; 576 cups, 64s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS.—

They soothe the most irritable stomach and nerves, in nausea and sickness, even in pregnancy or at sea, heartburn, and the feverish, acid, or bitter taste on waking up, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell left by tobacco or drinking. They improve the appetite, assist digestion, secure sound, refreshing sleep, and are more highly nourishing and sustaining than even meat.—1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s.; 12lb., 32s.; 24lb., 60s.

DEPOTS: DU BARRY and Co., Limited, No.

77, Regent-street, London, W.; same house, 26, Place Vendôme, Paris; 16, Rue Montague de la Cour, Brussels; 2, Via Tomaso Grossi, Milan; 1, Calle de Valverde, Madrid; 25, Louise Strasse, Berlin, W.; 8, Wallfisch Gasse, Vienna; and at the Grocers and Chemists in every town.

LONDON and MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—WANTED, active AGENTS for the Life, Sick, Accidental, and Endowment Business.—Apply to H. Marriott, at the Chief Office, 42, Southwark Exchange, London, S.E.

FRANK WRIGHT'S UNFERMENTED WINE,

For Sacramental and Dietetic Purposes,

Is made from the Choicest Vintages of the Côte d'Or, Andalusia, and the Médoc. It has stood the test of sixteen years' public sale, and is now used by upwards of 1,000 CHURCHES of every DENOMINATION.

Price 28s. per dozen; half-bottles, 16s. per dozen.

N.B.—This Wine is the only Unfermented Wine in the British Market which is free from Alcohol, and can be guaranteed to be the pure grape juice.

68, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET.

HARPER TWELVETREES' Labour-saving AMERICAN WASHERS, 18s. 6d.; Indiarubber Clothes-Wringers, 21s., 30s.; "Villa" Washing Machines, £3 10s.; "Villa" Wringers and Mangles, 42s.; "Villa" Washers, Wringers, and Mangles combined, at £5 5s., soon save their cost. Carriage paid; easy terms; free trial from Harper Twelvetrees, 40, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C. Works—Burdett-road, Bow, E.

MANSON AND CO.'S

IMPROVED SATIN-GLAZE STARCH,

for imparting Beauty of Finish, Purity of Colour, and an Elastic Stiffness to Linens and Muslins, is unequalled, and is cheaper than any other, as one pound is equal to a pound and a-half of any other Starch. Agents wanted.

Caledonian Works, George-street, Bromley, London, E.

WILLS' "BEST BIRD'S-EYE" CIGARETTES.

Sold everywhere in Sixpenny Packets (containing Ten) protected by our Name and Trade Mark.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

Wholesale and Export only.

HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD COMPLEXION.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP is the best for the

TOILET, NURSERY, AND SHAVING. Recommended in the *Journal of Cutaneous Medicine*, edited by Mr.

ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. Used by

THE ROYAL FAMILY, and Sold by Chemists and Perfumers Everywhere.

BROWN'S REMEDIES. SAMPLES FREE.

DEEP-SEATED COUGHS, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Affections of the Throat and Chest, are quickly relieved and permanently cured by

"BROWN'S HERBAL REMEDIES."

All who suffer are requested to test the efficacy of these medicines. A sample bottle will be sent, without charge, by post, to all applicants; also a Treatise on Throat and Lung Complaints of 48 large octavo pages. A short description of case should be given.—Address, Prof. O. Phelps Brown, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

LESLIE'S ALMONDISED COD LIVER OIL (Registered).

The purest Oil, and by Almond flavouring, rendered palatable and easy of digestion. Especially recommended for Children and persons of a delicate stomach.

British Medical Journal says—Whilst securing the beneficial results traceable to Cod Liver Oil as a valuable tonic and dietetic, we have found no difficulty in inducing our little patients to take it.

Sanitary Record says—We have tried its effect on the most delicate constitutions with marked effect. So well are the odour and taste of the Oil disguised that children will take the preparation with avidity.

Medical Times says—The taste is decidedly masked by the almond flavouring.

Retail of all Chemists and Druggists, And Wholesale of **LESLIE & CO., LIMITED,** Bond Court House, Walbrook, London.

DODD'S

GOUT

PILLS.

IMMEDIATELY RELIEVE GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, &c., &c. 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists, or post free for 15, 33, or 54 stamps, of **DODD AND PYWELL,** 244, WESTMINSTER ROAD.

DODD'S

PULMONIC COUGH SYRUP.

The most agreeable Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL THROAT IRRITATIONS. Invaluable to Public Speakers and Singers. 1s. 1jd. and 2s. 9d. per bottle, of all Chemists.

POOLEY'S

VEGETABLE DIGESTIVE PILLS.

Unequalled as a Cure for Indigestion. See Testimonials, Of any Chemist for 1s. 1jd., or from J. C. POOLEY, Bath, free, for 1s. 3d.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS,

At wholesale prices (for cash). Pianofortes, 7 octaves compass, 18 guineas; American Organs, full compass, 10 guineas; Harmoniums, 3 stops, 6 guineas. All in elegant Walnut Cases. Warranted best make. Write for Illustrated Price Lists and Testimonials to G. LINSTED, Manager.

COBDEN PIANOFORTE COMPANY,

18, EVERS HOLT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W.

JOHN HEATH'S CLERICAL PEN.

No. 1,886, with "straight cut points," specially designed for the work of the study, 1s. per box of four dozen, of any Stationer, or by post for 13 stamps. **GEORGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**

IRON CHURCHES, IRON SCHOOLROOMS.

For Designs and Estimates, apply to **SAM'L C. HEMMING and CO., 47, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.** The only Manufacturers who were awarded a Medal at Vienna Exhibition for such Buildings. ESTABLISHED 1851. Payment by instalment if required, or occasionally let on hire.

DR. NICHOLS'

FOOD OF HEALTH.

Nutritious and Delicious. A Breakfast and Supper Dish. Invaluable for persons with weak digestion. A perfect Diet for Children. Prevents the need of aperients. Purifies the Blood. The price places it within the reach of all. Eightpence per pound. Sold Everywhere. Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

FOUR GOLD MEDALS.

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER.

Has had the above extraordinary award for its superiority over every other Baking Powder, and is used by thousands for making bread, pastry, puddings, &c., light and wholesome. Sold in 1d. and 2d. packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 5s. patent boxes, by all Grocers. Schools, families, and hotels should purchase the 2s. 6d. and 5s. size, as there is a considerable saving.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,** which are calculated to deceive the Public, **LEA & PERRINS** have adopted **A NEW LABEL,** bearing their Signature—

Lea & Perrins

which signature is placed on every bottle of

Worcestershire Sauce

and without which none is genuine.

* Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

GENTLEMEN desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection should supply their Laundresses with the

"GLENFIELD STARCH,"

Which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying to the wearer.

KAYE'S

WORSDELL'S

PILLS.

THE **GOOD OLD ENGLISH REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.**

Established over 50 years. Known throughout the world. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

"The Economy of Nature provides a Remedy for every Complaint."—SHAKESPEARE.

Rheumatism, SCIATICA, & Lumbago.

VICKERS' ANTILACTIC

Cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Lumbago.

VICKERS' ANTILACTIC

Is the recipe of a famous Physician.

VICKERS' ANTILACTIC

Helps Nature to expel from the system the Poisonous acid which causes Rheumatism, &c., &c.

VICKERS' ANTILACTIC

Is sold by Chemists, in Bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.; or sent direct from the Depot—Custom House Chambers, Lower Thames Street, London.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

MR. G. H. JONES, SURGEON-DENTIST,

WILL be glad to forward a Pamphlet, gratis and post free, which explains the most unique system of the adaptation of artificial and extraction of natural teeth without pain, from his only London address—

57, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, Opposite the British Museum.

NOTE.—Improved PRIZE MEDAL TEETH (London and Paris) are adapted in the most difficult and delicate cases, on a perfectly painless system of self-adhesion, extraction of loose teeth or stumps being unnecessary; and, by recent scientific discoveries and improvements in mechanical dentistry, detection is rendered utterly impossible, both by the close adjustment of artificial teeth to the gums and their life-like appearance. By this patent invention compl to mastication, extreme lightness, combined with strength and durability, are insured, use of a bulk being avoided; articulation is rendered clear and distinct. In the administration of nitrous oxide gas, Mr. G. H. Jones has introduced an entirely new process.

TESTIMONIAL.

My Dear Sir,—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which renders my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services you are at liberty to use my name.

S. G. HUTCHINS.

By appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen.

To G. H. Jones, Esq.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON, guarantee the purity of all articles of their manufacture.

PURE PICKLES in MALT VINEGAR.

CAPT. WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLES, an exquisite compound of sweets and sour.

PURE MALT VINEGAR of uniform strength and flavour, in Imperial pint and quart bottles.

SAUCES for FISH, GAME, &c.

POTTED MEATS and FISH in fancy tins and jars.

MOCK TURTLE, OX-TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, JULIENNE, and MULLIGATAWNY SOUPS.

JAMS, JELLIES, and ORANGE MARMALADE, made from fresh Fruit and with refined Sugar only.

CALVES'-FEET JELLY in bottles, Orange, Lemon, Madeira, and Vanilla flavoured.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, distilled from the fresh Fruits and Spices, Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Ginger, Mace, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Genuine Manufactures bear their name and address on the labels, and may be obtained of Grocers and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 65 and 67, Ludgate-hill.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—SAMUEL BROTHERS.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Sydenham-house.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—65 and 67, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Have Registered

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—These renowned

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Untearable Fabrics.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—They can only

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Be obtained

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—At their Establishment.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Young Gentlemen's

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Suits (any colour)

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—From these Materials,

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Will stand the

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Hard test of

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Boys' wear.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—They are a great

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Protection against

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Inclement weather.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—The C and D Classes

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Are recommended.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Built for a Youth 3ft. 8in.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—C Class, 2s.; D Class, 3s.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Gentlemen's suits

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—C Class, 50s.; D Class, 60s.

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—Patterns and Guide

WEAR RESISTING (Regd.).—To Self-measurement free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham-house,

LUDGATE-HILL (65 and 67), E.C.

THE NEW BAPTISMAL GOWN

Made only by THOMAS BROWN and SON, Church Furniture Manufacturers, 14, Albert-street, Manchester. Candidates' Dresses, Ministers' Waterproof Garments. CHURCH HASSECKS, CUSHIONS, SEAT MATS.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

SALE OF SOILED AND SURPLUS STOCK. R. RUSSELL AND CO.

Find that now, as the Close of the Season approaches, they have in their various Departments some SOILED GOODS, and a SURPLUS of GENERAL STOCK, which, having been re-marked, are now offered at very advantageous and reduced rates. These comprise—

Several Hundred Pairs SWISS LACE and OTHER CURTAINS, 4 yards, 4½ yards, and 5 yards long.

A Special Consignment of Real IRISH TABLE LINEN, at a Large Discount off Manufacturers' Prices.

Superior TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards square, 3s. 11d. each.

A Large Lot Real BRUSSELS CARPETS, in whole pieces, at 2s. 6½d. per Yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS at 1s. 8½d. per Yard.

Full-size PATENT AXMINSTER HEARTH-RUGS, 11s. 3d. Each.

Several DINING and DRAWING-ROOM SUITES of FURNITURE in Leather, Rep, Silk, and various other coverings, SLIGHTLY SOILED, a GREAT BARGAIN.

An Inspection of their General and Varied Stock is Respectfully Solicited.

0, 11, 12, 13, 14, & 15, LEICESTER SQUARE; and 1 & 2, LEICESTER PLACE, LONDON, W.C.

J. & P. COATS'

Received
THE
ONLY AWARD

AT THE
PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION,
1876,

For superior strength and excellent quality.

To be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

SEWING

COTTON.

BEST SOFT 8-CORD
SEWING COTTON,
IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL
COLOURS. SUITABLE FOR ANY
SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACÉ COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.

In SKEINS or on REELS.

Unsurpassed in Quality.

HEAL & SON'S SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF

IS THE BEST SPRING MATTRESS YET INVENTED.

HEAL & SON, BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
195, 196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.—Catalogue post free.

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY this powder has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 leading firms which accompany each box.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor,

J. GODDARD,
STATION STREET, LEICESTER.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
See Deuteronomy, chap. xii. verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcerated Sores, Old Sores, Glandular Swellings, Cancerous Ulcers, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Heads, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humours and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally carried out of the system in a short time by the use of this world-famed Medicine.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO ALL.—Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by the Proprietor,

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln
Wholesale: All Patent Medicine Houses.

LONDON DEPOT: 110, OXFORD-STREET.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—
(This week).—Daily Cures of Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, &c., are received.—Sept. 24, 1877.—Mr. Stead, Chemist, High-street, Leeds, Manchester, writes: "I am cert in that if your Wafers were more known, they would confer greater benefits."—They taste pleasantly. Sold at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. by all Druggists.

POSSESSING ALL THE PROPERTIES OF
THE FINEST ARROWROOT.

BROWN AND POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

HAS

Twenty Years' World-wide Reputation,
AND IS UNEQUALLED FOR
UNIFORMLY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

NERVOPATHY.

Established nearly 30 years.

All Sufferers from NERVOUSNESS and INDIGESTION or Severe Pains at the Pit of the Stomach, can without doubt be cured by Dr. BATCHELOR'S Simple Remedies, the NERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE, or the DINNER POWDERS, even if all other means have failed; they require but one trial to prove this fact. See Pamphlet, which contains valuable information to the healthy as well as the sick, by post 4d., in stamps, of the NERVO-ARTERIAL ESSENCE COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, 12, Finsbury-place South, London, E.C. Essence, 2s. 9d. per bottle; Dinner Powders, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per packet, of all Chemists, or of the Company.

WASHING MACHINERY.
LAUNDRY FITTINGS.
DECLIVITY AND
OTHER
CHURNS.
SEWING MACHINES & TOOLS
OF ALL KINDS
FOR HOUSE, GARDEN, DAIRY & STABLE
&c.
H.D. ME. & H.S. HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THOS. BRADFORD & COY.
SYRINGES.
WATERCANS.
WATERBARRONS.
GARDEN SEATS.
SPADES.
RAKES.
FORKS.
HOES.
&c.
EVERY MAKE.
EVERY SIZE.
CATALOGUES FREE BY APPLICATION.

RANGER'S MODEL CHAPELS.

ONE HUNDRED of these Chapels have already been erected, and the orders for them are steadily increasing.

No complaints of defective ventilation or acoustics. Send stamped envelope for testimonials and prospectus. Photographs of Chapels in various styles, to seat from 100 to 1,000, 4d. each.

W. RANGER, Architect, 3, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

DENOMINATION EXTENSION.

WILLIAM PEACHEY, Architect, of YORK, having given SPECIAL attention for many years to the construction of Chapels so as to ensure NEATNESS, ECONOMY, ADAPTABILITY, and ACOUSTICS, will be glad to confer with Ministers and Deacons in any part of the Kingdom who have in contemplation the erection of New Buildings. References, if required, to works executed.

BOOKS.—Second-hand miscellaneous. Catalogue of 5,000, post free for two stamps.—C. Herbert, 60, Goswell-road, London, E.C. Libraries purchased.

EVERYBODY'S PRINTING PRESS. 11s. Prints 9in. by 7in. FAIRBAIN and CO., East Passage, Long-lane, Smithfield, London. Particulars, One Stamp. Type and Materials for Amateurs.

COAL.—COCKERELL'S COALS.—Best Wallsend, 28s. cash. Wallsend—Class B, 25s.; Best Inland, 25s.; Inland, Class B, 23s. Best Coke, 15s. Cash on delivery. Central Office: 13, Cornhill.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S BEST WALLSEND.—Hetton or Lambton, 28s.; Wallsend Seconda, 27s.; best Wigan, 25s.; best Silkstone, 25s.; best Stafford, 24s.; new Silkstone, 24s.; Derby Bright, 22s.; Barnsley, 22s.; Kitchen, 19s.; Hartley, 19s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Nuts, 18s.; Steam, 20s.; Coke, 15s. per 12 sacks. Cash. Scened. Depôts, Highbury, N., Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Great Northern Railway, King's-cross and Holloway, N.; South Tottenham, N.; 4 and 5, Wharves, Regent's Park-basin, N.W.; and 1, Wharf, Warwick-road, Kensington, W.

EXCELSIOR GAS BATH, £5 10s. 0d., Eclipse Gas Range, with open fire, registered. Sole maker, G. SHREWSBURY, 59, Old Bailey, E.C. Factory, 98, Barrington-road, S.W.

WEIR'S 55s. SEWING MACHINE for Families; GLOBE, 42s.; WEIR'S PATENT SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH MACHINES COMET, 84s.; ZEPHYR, 84s. Hand or Foot. Machines Exchanged. Month's free trial. Easy terms of payment. Carriage paid. Samples, &c., free.

J. G. WEIR, 2, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.

THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and purest of all soaps. There is no necessity for colour in soaps, and it is put in usually to conceal cheap and impure ingredients. "Dark and the usual alkaline soaps are apt to injure delicate skins." Dr. Cameron's Lecture before the College of Surgeons, Dublin. It purifies and sweetens the skin, removing all roughness, pimples, or complexionable taints, and imparting a smoothness and elegance truly remarkable. From its mildness it is particularly adapted to children. "We have a most favourable opinion of this soap, the milk and sulphur being an elegant combination, and recommend it in all cases of irritable skin."—The Medical Record, August, 1877. By all Chemists and Perfumers. In tablets, 6d. and 1s.—THE ALBION SANATORY SOAP COMPANY, 532, Oxford-street, London.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.,

Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 238, Piccadilly, London.

"PSALMS AND HYMNS,"

CONTAINING

ONE THOUSAND HYMNS,

For Private, Social, and Public Worship, carefully and recently selected.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The New Edition, published at Eightpence, is neatly bound, and is strongly recommended for the use of Sunday Scholars, and other young people attending congregational worship. A new Index of hymns suitable for the young has been added. Specimen copies will be sent by post to Ministers or Superintendents making application to the Secretary.

"PSALMS and HYMNS" is now used by Churches in India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, the West Indies, St. Helena, &c.

Upwards of Six Hundred and Forty Pounds have been distributed this year by grants to Ministers' Widows.

Applications to participate in the profits must be made to the Trustees before the 31st of March. Address, the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, Tressilian Road, Lewisham High Road, S.E.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We have been glad to receive from the publishers a copy of a new edition of this, one of the best hymn-books with which we are acquainted. Devotional feeling and good taste have controlled the selection."—Nonconformist.

"This edition (16mo enamelled cloth) is not only published at the wonderfully small price of eightpence, but it has special features to recommend it—we find an 'Index of Hymns appropriate for Young People's Special Services.' We commend the book in strongest terms, and hope that this volume will enable very many more to enjoy the public as well as the private use of this beautiful selection of hymns. We thank the trustees for their enterprising spirit."—The Baptist.

"The arrangement is particularly excellent, and the range of topics extensive. . . . The editors have laboriously collected the best materials for praise-worship which our language yet affords."—Freeman.

This Hymn-book may be had in seven different sizes and every variety of binding at very moderate prices. The Cheapest Edition may be had at EIGHTPENCE. Undenominational title-pages if required.

Published for the Trustees by J. HADDON and CO., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Specimen Copies will be forwarded on receipt of the amount in postage-stamps or P.O. order. Prospectuses, with full particulars, sent on application. Budge Row Chambers, E.C.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

Price One Shilling, a Short Treatise, explaining the Fundamental Principles of Ventilation, entitled,

FRESH AIR IN THE HOUSE, AND HOW TO SECURE IT.

By JAMES CURTIS,

BUILDER OF CHURCHES, HALLS, SCHOOLS, CONSERVATORIES, &c., IN IRON AND ZINC.

LIGHTING, VENTILATING, and WARMING on NATURAL and SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. The Author is prepared to VENTILATE BUILDINGS of every description, including Churches, Halls, Reading-rooms, Libraries, Theatres, Public and Private Offices, Dwelling-houses, Cellars, or Vaults, &c.

Having for many years made the subject of Ventilation his particular care, and having been uniformly successful where his services have been made use of, will guarantee all works of this description that he may undertake.

* By this system the obnoxious introduction of Perforated Bricks or Iron gratings in walls is entirely dispensed with.

Estimates and Plans furnished on application.

No. 298, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

TEA TRAYS, WAITERS,
DISH COVERS, SPOONS, & FORKS.

OUR
MANUFACTORY
IS THE
QUEEN'S CUTLERY
WORKS,
SHEFFIELD.

IVORY AND PEARL TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

FISH CARVERS,
FRUIT KNIVES, &c., &c.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

67 AND 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE,

AND AT

220 AND 222, REGENT STREET.

DRESSING CASES.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

CATALOGUES SENT POST FREE.

WE MAKE OUR
GOODS, AND
WARRANT
EVERY ARTICLE
SOLD BY US.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

WE REPLACE AND REPAIR.

We Deliver Free of Charge.

THIS IS FOR YOU. READ EVERY WORD!

THE HOLMAN LIVER AND STOMACH PAD

Cures without medicine, by the PRINCIPLE of ABSORPTION. Is a war against nostrums. Twofold in its action. Gives and takes. No poisons are used. Is Nature's own law. It is the true treatment endorsed by thousands. Is honest, effective, harmless, and a certain cure for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Sciatica, Kidney Difficulties, Typhoid, Intermittent, Ague, Roman, and all other Fevers.

The Press say: "Not since the introduction of vaccination by Jenner has any medical discovery equalled in importance that of the application of the principle of absorption as illustrated in the HOLMAN LIVER AND STOMACH PAD."

THE HOLMAN BODY AND FOOT PLASTERS

Are the only Medicated Plasters in the world, and are instantaneous in their effect.

THE HOLMAN LIVER AND STOMACH PAD AND MEDICATED PLASTER

Is the most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century, and marks a new era in the history of medical science.

Read every word of the Lecture and Pamphlet on this treatment, sent post free on application.

The Pads and Plasters can be obtained of all Chemists and Druggists in the United Kingdom, or at the office of WALSH and COMPANY, Proprietors, 10, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

Price of the Regular-sized Pad 10s. | Holman's Medicated Body Plasters... 2s. 6d. each.
Price of Special (extra size and strength)..... 15s. | Holman's Medicated Foot Plasters... 2s. 6d. per pair
Sent by mail free on receipt of cheque or P.O.O., payable to Walsh and Co., Vere street Post-office, London, W.
CONSULTATION AND EXPLANATION FREE OF CHARGE.

JNO. GOSNELL & CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE

is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at ANGEL PASSAGE, 93, UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON, E.C.

STEEL PENS, warranted quality, Manufactured by **GEORGE W. HUGHES**, 56, ST. PAUL'S-SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM. THE GALVANISED PEN, No. 413; EXTRA STRONG METAL SKEDADDLES, No. 3-6; OLD ENGLISH PEN, No. 60; BANK OF ENGLAND PEN, No. 48; COMMERCIAL PEN, No. 355; BANK PEN, No. 356; SPHYNX PEN, No. 9; SCHOOL PEN, No. 347; and BUSINESS PEN, No. 453, give universal satisfaction. Maker of JOSEPH RUDHALL and CO.'S PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN, ENGRASSING PEN, No. 36, and SILVER-TEEL PEN, No. 320.

Sample Box, assorted kinds, for Seven Stamps.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c. Application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTECHNICON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
in Scrofula, Wasting Diseases, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Flatulence, Weakness of the Chest, and Respiratory Organs, Ague, Fevers of all kinds.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
thoroughly Recruits General Bodily Health and induces a proper healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.
Is sold by Chemists everywhere, in capsuled bottles, 4s. 6d., next size 11s., and in stone jars 22s. each.

CRACROFT'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.
By using this delicious Aromatic Dentifrice, the enamel of the teeth becomes white, sound, and polished like ivory. It is exceedingly fragrant, and specially useful for removing incrustations of tartar on neglected teeth. Sold by all Chemists. Pots, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each. (Get Cracroft's.)

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER
will completely restore in a few days grey hair to its original colour without injury. It effects its object satisfactorily, producing a perfectly natural colour; thoroughly cleanses the head from scurf, and causes the growth of new hair. Sold everywhere by Chemists, and Hairdressers in large bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
—For restoring the colour of the hair.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A fluid combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the liver and slightly moving the bowels, the heavy, drowsy feeling, with sensations of fulness, often headache, pain beneath the shoulders, at the chest after eating, unpleasant taste in the mouth, and other indications of dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is much safer than calomel or blue pill for removing bile.—Prepared in the Laboratory of J. PEPPER, 237, Tottenham Court-road, London, whose name must be on the label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Sold by all Chemists.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For over 30 years approved as the best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and as a safe and gentle aperient for delicate constitutions ladies, children, and infants.

DINNEFORD and Co.,

172, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

DR. ROOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by a respectable chemist, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby Chemist, Scarborough.

* Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.

These well-known family medicines have had a continually-increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each both to be obtained of all Chemists.

"DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET."

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from a chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
THE CAMBRIDGE BIBLE FOR SCHOOLS.
 General Editor, J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D.,
 HULSEAN PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, CANON OF LLANDAFF.

Small 8vo, price 2s. 6d.,

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MARK.

WITH NOTES AND INTRODUCTION

BY THE REV. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D.,

Head Master of King's College School, London.

EDITED FOR THE SYNDICS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

LONDON: CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

THIRTY-EIGHTH AUTUMNAL MEETING.

Chairman—H. RICHARD, Esq., M.P.

The Thirty-Eighth Autumnal Meeting will be held in LEICESTER on Oct. 15th and four following days.

The following arrangements have been made:—

MONDAY, 15th October.

5 to 7 p.m.—Tea (without Tickets) for Members at the Schoolroom of London-road Chapel.

7 p.m.—The Annual Sermon will be preached, in London-road Chapel, by the Rev. A. MacLarn, D.D. Devotional Service by Rev. G. S. Barrett, B.A.

7 p.m.—A Public Meeting at Wigston Magna. Addresses by the Rev. S. B. Handley, A. Rowland, LL.B., and J. Sidney Hall.

7.30 p.m.—A Meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of, and arranged for by, the Congregational Temperance Society. Chairman—E. Baines, Esq. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Hind Smith, the Revs. Dr. A. Morton Brown, Newman Hall, LL.B., J. A. Macfadyen, M.A., G. Spashall, B.A., Geo. Thompson, and E. S. Ellis, Esq., J.P., and H. Lankester, Esq., M.R.C.S.

TUESDAY, 16th October.

9.30 a.m.—Session of the Union in London-road Chapel. The Chairman will deliver his Inaugural Address. The Report of the Derby Conference on the proposed Confederation of County Associations will be submitted with a Resolution to be moved by the Rev. A. Hannay and seconded by W. H. Conyers, Esq.

2.15 p.m.—Dinner at Corn Exchange and Temperance Hall.

3.30 p.m.—A Sectional Meeting at Gallowtree-gate Chapel. Chairman—T. Minshall, Esq., of Oswestry. A Paper will be read by the Rev. Principal Newth, D.D., on "Annual Curacies sustained by Students in their first year after leaving College."

3.30 p.m.—A Sectional Meeting in Wycliffe Chapel. Chairman—Jno. Stafford, Esq., J.P. A Paper will be read on "The Present Duty of the Churches in regard to the Service of Song," by J. Spencer Curwen, Esq., R.A.M.

5 p.m.—Tea at Gallowtree-gate and Wycliffe Chapel. Tickets to be used only at the places named on them.

7 p.m.—A Meeting for the Exposition and Enforcement of Free Church Principles. Chairman—Eben. Goddard, Esq., J.P. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. John Hutcheson, Wm. Hope Davison, and Edw. White.

7.30 p.m.—Sermon at Belgrave Chapel. Preacher—Rev. W. M. Statham.

7.30 p.m.—Meeting at Narborough. Addresses by the Revs. E. Johnson, M.A., A. D. Philips, and W. Spensley.

8 p.m.—An Evangelistic Service at Humberstone-road. Addresses by the Revs. J. Calvert and P. J. Turquand.

WEDNESDAY, 17th October.

10 a.m.—Session of the Union in London-road Chapel. Introduction of Delegates from other bodies. Discussion (if adjourned) of the Report of the Derby Conference. Resolutions on Public Questions: On Confession and Absolution, to be moved by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A., and seconded by the Rev. W. F. Clarkson, B.A. And on the Indian Famine by the Rev. J. Mullens, D.D., and Rev. W. E. Morris.

2.15 p.m.—Dinner in the Corn Exchange and Temperance Hall.

3.30 p.m.—A Sectional Meeting in Wycliffe Chapel. Chairman—W. G. Soper, Esq. Paper by the Rev. T. Robinson, B.A. "On Desirable Reforms in our College System."

3.30 p.m.—A Sectional Meeting in Gallowtree-gate Chapel. Chairman—A. Barnes, Esq. A Paper by the Rev. T. Nicholson, "On the Use of County Union machinery for the Organisation of Preaching Tours."

5 p.m.—Tea in Gallowtree-gate and Wycliffe Schoolroom. Tickets as above.

6.30 p.m.—A Special Session of the Union in Bond-street Chapel. Chairman—Wm. H. Conyers, Esq. Addresses by the Revs. H. Simon, Dr. A. Morton Brown, and J. C. Harrison.

6.30 p.m.—A Sermon to Children, at Oxford-street Chapel. Preacher—Rev. C. S. Slater, M.A.

8 p.m.—A Meeting for Working Men in the Temperance Hall. Chairman—Wm. H. Williams, Esq. Addresses by Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., J. Carvell Williams, Esq., and the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.

7.30 p.m.—A Meeting at Kibworth. Addresses by the Revs. J. K. Nuttall, S. D. Hillman, and P. Whyte. At Loughborough, Addresses by the Revs. H. W. Thompson, Sept. March, B.A., and W. W. Jubb. At Enderby, Addresses by the Revs. A. Wilson, B.A., J. E. Flower, M.A., and W. Scott. Sermon at Market Harborough, by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A.; at Hinckley, by the Rev. Wm. Baden; at Barton by the Rev. F. Stephens; and at Lutterworth by the Rev. Geo. Wilkinson.

THURSDAY, 18th October.

10 a.m.—Session of the Union at London-road Chapel. Official Resolutions. Conference on the question "How best to meet the unchristian and anti-Christian Teaching of the day." A Paper will be read by the Rev. Principal Fairbairn, of Airedale College. The Revs. H. Griffith, F.G.S., T. Green, M.A., and others will take part in the discussion.

2.30 p.m.—Dinner in the Corn Exchange and Temperance Hall.

5 p.m.—Tea at Gallowtree-gate and Wycliffe Schoolrooms.

7 p.m.—A Lecture in the Temperance Hall by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., on "Wycliffe and the dawn of the Reformation 500 years ago." Chairman—Mr. Alderman Geo. Baines.

8 p.m.—An Evangelistic Service at Sanvey-gate. Addresses by the Rev. R. Stainton and the Rev. J. McClune Uffen.

FRIDAY, 19th October.

9 a.m.—A Breakfast Meeting of Secretaries of County Associations.

7.30 p.m.—A Meeting for Young Men in the Temperance Hall. Chairman—W. Winterton, Esq., Mayor of Leicester. Addresses by the Revs. S. Pearson, M.A., H. J. Martyn, and J. Hunter.

9 a.m.—A Trip to Lutterworth to visit Wycliffe Church, &c. Covered conveyances will leave the Temperance Hall at 9 a.m. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, for conveyance and luncheon, to be obtained at the Inquiry Office, London-road Schoolroom, before 7 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th October.

All Visitors who have signified their intention of being present at the Meetings, and who have not received tickets on Friday, Oct. 12, are requested to send at once to the Rev. J. Morley Wright, Avenue House, Leicester.

The Conference which is to be held in Wycliffe Chapel on Tuesday Evening, 16th Oct., is not convened with the sanction or knowledge of the Committee of the Union.

ALEXANDER HANNAY, Secretary.

Memorial Hall, October 3, 1877.

UNIVERSAL PRAYER FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

OCTOBER 28TH AND 29TH.

The COMMITTEE of the Sunday-School Union earnestly INVITE the CO-OPERATION of all friends of the young. Circulars for distribution can be had at 56, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

OXFORD COUNTY MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL.

(HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME).

The success of this School for thirty-six years arises from the fact that great attention is paid to subjects required in commercial life. Boys have excelled in good writing, arithmetic, French, book keeping, and mercantile correspondence. During the past year, 1876-7, all the candidates sent up from the School have passed the Local Examinations. Cambridge Local Examination, Dec., 1876, one Senior and five Juniors passed (three in honours and distinguished in four subjects). Oxford Local Examination, May, 1877, one Senior and two Juniors passed (one in II. Class). They passed collectively 107 out of 108 subjects. References to parents in all parts of England. Inclusive terms twenty-two or twenty-four guineas.

For views and prospectus apply to the principals, Messrs. J. and J. W. Marsh.

THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, THAME, OXON.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by Mrs. P. H. PEARCE

(Elder daughter of Mr. J. Marsh, of Howard House School.)

Mrs. Pearce has removed to the above spacious house, which is well adapted for school purposes, containing lofty school-rooms, and standing in its own grounds, which consist of large playground, garden, and croquet lawns.

In this School the course of instruction is on the most approved system of modern education, combined with the domestic comforts of a private family. Pupils from this School have successfully passed the Cambridge Local Examinations in honours.

References permitted to parents of present and former pupils. Terms upon application.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

AUTUMN TERM began THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Head Master—ROBERT JOHNSTONE, M.A., LL.B. Assisted by Six Resident Masters.

The School consists of Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments, in which Boys are prepared for Commercial Life, the Public Schools, and the Universities. The Junior Classes are trained by Ladies. The health and comfort of delicate boys specially cared for.

For Prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff, the Lady Principal, or the Head Master.

The AUTUMN TERM commenced SEPT. 22nd.

BELMONT, PRESTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.

Principal—Mr. BURCHELL OUGHTON, B.A.

School situated in healthy suburb of Brighton. Principal a Diviner. In 1876 one pupil passed the Matriculation Examination, London University, in Honours. Prospectus supplied on application.

References:—Sir Charles Reed, Dr. Angus, Dr. Allen, Rev. Paxton Hood, Rev. C. E. B. Reed, Rev. C. Bailhache.

MAGNETINE.
DARLOW & CO.,

INVENTORS AND PATENTERS.

DARLOW'S MAGNETINE APPLIANCES,

Are unapproachable for comfort of wear, safety or use, and durability of magnetic power. They are used and recommended by gentlemen eminent in the medical profession. In cases of Gout and Rheumatism, Spinal, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat, and Chest Complaints, Epilepsy, Hysteria, General Debility, Indigestion, Hernia, Sciatica, Asthma, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and other forms of Nervous and Rheumatic Affections.

MAGNETINE is unique as a perfectly flexible Magnet. It is an entirely original invention of Messrs. DARLOW & Co., improved by them on their previous invention patented in 1866, and possessing qualities which cannot be found in any other magnet. It is soft, light, and durable, elastic, flexible, and permanently magnetic.

DARLOW'S MAGNETINE APPLIANCES.

TESTIMONIALS.

From GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

76, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W., June 15, 1876.

F. W. Darlow, Esq. Sir,—Since March, 1874, when I wrote to you to express my opinion, from experience, of the value of your Magnetic Appliances, I have been frequently asked by letter if my certificate was genuine, and if in the time since elapsed your inventions still approved themselves as beneficial in my practice. To both those questions I can answer by endorsing Magnetine as an arm which I am obliged to resort to in a good many cases.

In addition to the cases I before specified I can now add some experience of the utility of Magnetine in cases of debility, and as a local remedy in painful affections arising in the course of gout. Indeed, I am accustomed to prescribe it wherever topical weakness proceeds from a low vitality in the great nervous centres, or in the principal organs of assimilation, nutrition, and blood purification; also in weak throats from nervous exhaustion affecting the larynx.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, GARTH WILKINSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From CHARLES J. PLUMPTRE, Esq., Lecturer on Public Reading and Speaking, King's College, London.

86, Hamilton-terrace, Maida-vale, March 10, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I have had in the last few weeks more inquiries than ever in regard to my case as stated in the testimonial I sent you for insertion in your pamphlets. Some of the inquiries have been by letters, which I have duly answered, saying I have continued as well as a man can possibly be since wearing your Magnetic Belts, and those strangers who have called here, and seen my present robust condition, say they can scarcely believe or realise the fact that I could have been in the utterly prostrate condition I was when I first ordered the Belts from you. But I assure them all that there is not the slightest exaggeration in the statement I sent to you now nearly a year and a half ago. My sister-in-law, Mrs. Wade, of Dawlish, to whom I strongly recommended the Belts for chronic rheumatism, writes word that since she has worn them she has been much benefited. Mr. Sergeant Cox also tells me that since wearing the Belt for his sciatica he has been very much better. You will be glad to hear that, though in the fullest work from morning to night, I have never had the slightest return of any of the distressing symptoms of weight and pain in the brain, not even the slightest approach to an attack of giddiness, since my letter of testimonial was written to you, and, in fact, I am now as strong and well as a man can possibly be. I still always wear the body and spine Bands by day, and they are so comfortable and pleasant to wear that I think I shall continue to do so for the rest of my life, if you advise.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES J. PLUMPTRE.

To F. W. Darlow, Esq.

From the Rev. CHARLES GARTH FULLERTON.

Boothby Graffor Rectory, Lincoln, May, 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose cheque for the Wristlet and Belt for my friend, and have great pleasure in saying that I have certainly found the Belt you sent me last November to be of the greatest benefit. With perfect truth I can say I should not like to be without one now. I have had no lumbago or rheumatism since I began to wear it; and you are quite welcome to use this letter as a testimonial.—From yours faithfully,

(Rev.) CHARLES GARTH FULLERTON.

To Darlow and Co., 443, West Strand, London

MESSRS. DARLOW & CO.

Are honoured by the patronage of many of the highest families in the kingdom, including Ladies and Gentlemen in Her Majesty's Household and Members of both Houses of the Legislature. Gentlemen of the Legal and other learned Professions, Officers in the Army and Navy, Clergymen of all Denominations, Bankers, Merchants, etc., who have testified of the benefits derived from the use of Magnetine.

DARLOW & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 443, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C., 443,

OPPOSITE CHARING CROSS RAILWAY STATION.

Descriptive Pamphlets post free on application.

Published by W. E. WILCOX, at No. 18, Bouverie Street, London; and Printed by R. K. BURT and Co., Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, October 10, 1877.